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CELEBRITIES OF THE ARMY.

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INDEX.

	PAGE
AIREY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P., D.S.O.	132
ARDAGH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. C.	45
BABINGTON, MAJOR-GENERAL J. H.	65
BADEN-POWELL, MAJOR-GENERAL R. S. S.	4
BARTON, MAJOR-GENERAL G., C.B.	85
BETHUNE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G.	100
BLOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BINDON, K.C.B.	29
BRABAZON, MAJOR-GENERAL, J.P., C.B.	88
BROCKLEHURST, MAJOR-GENERAL J. F., M.V.O.	74
BULLER, GENERAL SIR REDVERS, V.C., G.C.B.	1
CARRINGTON, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR F., K.C.B.	69
CECIL, BREVET-MAJOR LORD EDWARD	144
CHAPMAN, GENERAL E. F.	128
CHERMSIDE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. C., G.C.M.G., R.E.	57
CHESHAM, BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD	103
CLEMENTS, MAJOR-GENERAL R. A. P.	140
CLERY, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. F., K.C.B.	133
COKE, MAJOR-GENERAL J. TALBOT	92
COLVILE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. E., K.C.M.G.	32
DARTNELL, BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. G., C.M.G.	116
DICKSON, MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. B., C.B.	103
DOUGLAS, MAJOR-GENERAL G. W. H.	96
DRURY-LOWE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DRURY, G.C.B.	53
DUNDONALD, BRIGADIER-GENERAL DOUGLAS, M.B.H., EARL OF, C.B., M.V.O.	49
FORESTIER-WALKER, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR F. W. E. F., K.C.B.	5
FRENCH, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. D. P.	41
GASELEE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR A., K.C.B.	113
GATACRE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR W., K.C.B.	13
GOUGH, GENERAL SIR HUGH, K.C.B., V.C.	125
GRENFELL, GENERAL SIR F. W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	56
HAMILTON, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IAN, C.B., D.S.O.	121
HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, K.C.B.	28
HART, MAJOR-GENERAL FITZROY, C.B.	52
HILDYARD, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. J. T., C.B.	139
HOWARD, MAJOR-GENERAL F., C.B., A.D.C.	57
HUNTER, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR A., K.C.B., D.S.O.	105
HUTTON, MAJOR-GENERAL E. T. H.	136
KEKEWICH, COLONEL R. G.	61
KELLY-KENNY, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL T., C.B.	72
KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, MAJOR-GENERAL LORD, G.C.B.	25
KNOX, MAJOR-GENERAL C. E.	80
LESSARD, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. L.	124
LOCKHART, THE LATE GENERAL SIR W., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.	68
LOW, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. C., G.C.B.	112
LUMSDEN, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. McT.	76
LYTTELTON, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. N. G., C.B.	64
MACDONALD, MAJOR-GENERAL H. A., C.B.	20
MACKINNON, COLONEL W. H.	117
MARSHALL, MAJOR-GENERAL G. H.	44
McNEILL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. C.	93
METHUEN, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD, K.C.V.O., C.B.	9
MONTMORENCY, THE LATE CAPTAIN THE HON. R. H. DE, V.C.	89
OTTER, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D.	141
PLUMER, BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. C. O.	60
POLE-CAREW, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R., C.B.	101
PRETYMAN, MAJOR-GENERAL G. T., C.B.	84
RIMINGTON, MAJOR M. F.	109
ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR, FIELD-MARSHAL LORD, V.C.	17
ROBERTS, THE LATE LIEUTENANT THE HON. F. H. S., V.C.	77
RUNDLE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. M. L., K.C.B.	40
RUSSELL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BAKER, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.	120
STEWART, THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD M., BART.	24
SYMONS, THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. PENN	117
THORNEYCROFT, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W.	81
WARREN, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C., G.C.M.G.	33
WAUCHOPE, THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL A. G., C.B.	37
WHITE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE, V.C., G.C.B.	16
WILSON, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C., K.C.B., R.E.	36
WINGATE, BREVET-COLONEL SIR F. R., K.C.M.G.	21
WOLSELEY, FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT, K.P.	8
WOOD, GENERAL SIR H. E., V.C., G.C.B.	12
WOODGATE, THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. R. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.	48

From a Photograph by *Knight, Aldershot*

RIGHT HON. SIR REDVERS BULLER, V.C., G.C.B., ETC.

COMMANDING IN NATAL.

In the Uniform of Colonel Commandant, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

THERE is no stronger character in the British Army than the resolute, almost grimly resolute, absolutely independent, utterly fearless, steadfast, and always vigorous commander, who has charge of Great Britain's military reputation in Natal at the present moment. What Buller might have been if he had not been variously favoured by fortune it is hardly worth while discussing. But, while giving full credit to the solidity and strength of this marked military personality, it is only fair, in justice to others who have done well or ill with fewer advantages, to remark that he has in many ways had a "decided pull." With family connections of the most aristocratic order—the Bullers are a very well-known Devonshire family and Sir Redvers's mother was a Howard, and niece of the Duke of Norfolk—the General Commanding-in-Chief of the Forces in Natal is also, and for years has been, a wealthy man, to whom Army pay was no sort of object. Only those who know these things can understand what that means, more especially on the higher slopes of the military Olympus.

But, family and money apart, there is no getting over the fact that this big-boned, square-jawed, strong-minded and strong-headed man was born a soldier. A soldier, too, of the very best English type, needless to say the best type of all, since, short of Oriental cunning, it combines the qualifications most admired in every other warlike nation. Smartness—ask men who knew him as a regimental officer in the old Sixtieth Rifles if Buller knows how to be smart. Bravery—well, a Victoria Cross is fair evidence of that, especially if it is won twice over, as it was in Buller's case. Sagacity—those who served with him in Ashanti and South Africa would hesitate before naming an officer who has a better grip of Intelligence work than Buller. Administrative capacity—the history of the British military system in the closing years of the nineteenth century has yet to be written, and when written will afford strange reading. But a feature of it will be the presentment of the man whose portrait faces this page as the greatest—not necessarily the best—Adjutant-General the British Army has ever had, an official who so exalted his position that, only by an accident of parliamentary politics, was he prevented from becoming four years ago *de jure* as well as *de facto* the active controller of the British Army—a position to which, in the nature of such things, he has still every right to aspire.

Born in December, 1830, Sir Redvers Buller entered the 60th Rifles in May, 1858, and in 1860 was busily engaged in the China War. In 1870 he accompanied Lord Wolseley on the Red River Expedition, and in 1873–4 did splendid service in the Ashanti War. In 1878–9 he was a leading figure in the Kaffir War, and the tales of what he did in various capacities would fill a volume. His command of "Buller's Horse" alone gave him a title to be reckoned with the most distinguished irregular cavalry leaders of his time, while his everlasting grit and resolution seemed somehow to permeate the whole campaign. In 1882 he was D.-A. and Q.-M.-G. for Intelligence, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884 he commanded an infantry brigade and was Second in Command of the Expedition to the Soudan, and took part in the battles of El Teb and Tamai. In 1884–5 he was Chief of the Staff of the Nile Expedition, and commanded the troops crossing the Bayuda Desert. In 1887 he became Quartermaster-General of the Army, and from 1890 to 1897 he was Adjutant-General, first under the Duke of Cambridge, and afterwards, for two years, under Lord Wolseley. In 1898 he was appointed to the command of the Aldershot District, and, on the formation of a Field Force for South Africa, he was first appointed to the command of the Army Corps, and afterwards, when the Army Corps became an Army, he was retained in military charge of the situation in Natal. In the former capacity he attempted an attack on the Boer position, which was repulsed with great loss, and this failure for a time seemed to obscure Buller's military reputation. But he is made of stern stuff, and it may not be long before he has an opportunity of more than obliterating the memory of a reverse, for which it is by no means sure that he was primarily responsible.

MAJOR-GEN. R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL.

THE war in South Africa has made and consolidated several notable reputations, but, perhaps, no single officer will have come out of it with a greater accession of both popularity and professional esteem than the gallant cavalryman who is commonly known as, *tout court*, "B.-P." A few years ago Baden-Powell was chiefly known as a smart and resourceful Hussar, who had done good work in Zululand in 1888, and was a recognized authority on polo, pig-sticking, and sport generally. The son of a well-known Oxford professor he had entered the 13th Hussars at the age of 19 in 1876, had been adjutant of his regiment, A.D.C. at the Cape, and Assistant Military Secretary at Malta, and had won the Kadir Cup "after pig" at Cawnpore. But he did not come to the front as a campaigner until the Ashanti Expedition of 1896, when he was employed on special duty in charge of native levies, and, incidentally, by the *Daily Chronicle* as a Correspondent. His letters to the latter were afterwards expanded into a volume entitled "The Downfall of Prempeh," which proved him to possess considerable literary and descriptive power. Indeed his intellectual capacity, apart from soldiering, is very marked, and in singing, painting, and amateur acting, as well as in literature, this versatile *sabreur* takes keen pleasure when not engaged in the sterner pursuit of hunting men.

In 1896 Baden-Powell was sent to Matabeleland on special duty in connection with the rising in the Matoppo Hills. Here he distinguished himself greatly, both as a scout and as possessing a great influence with the natives, among whom his singular powers of keen observation and accurate deduction soon earned him the title of "He who sees by night." One has only to read his recently published "Aids to Scouting" to realise that Baden-Powell is truly, as someone has observed, a "prince of scouts" as well as a "prince of good fellows."

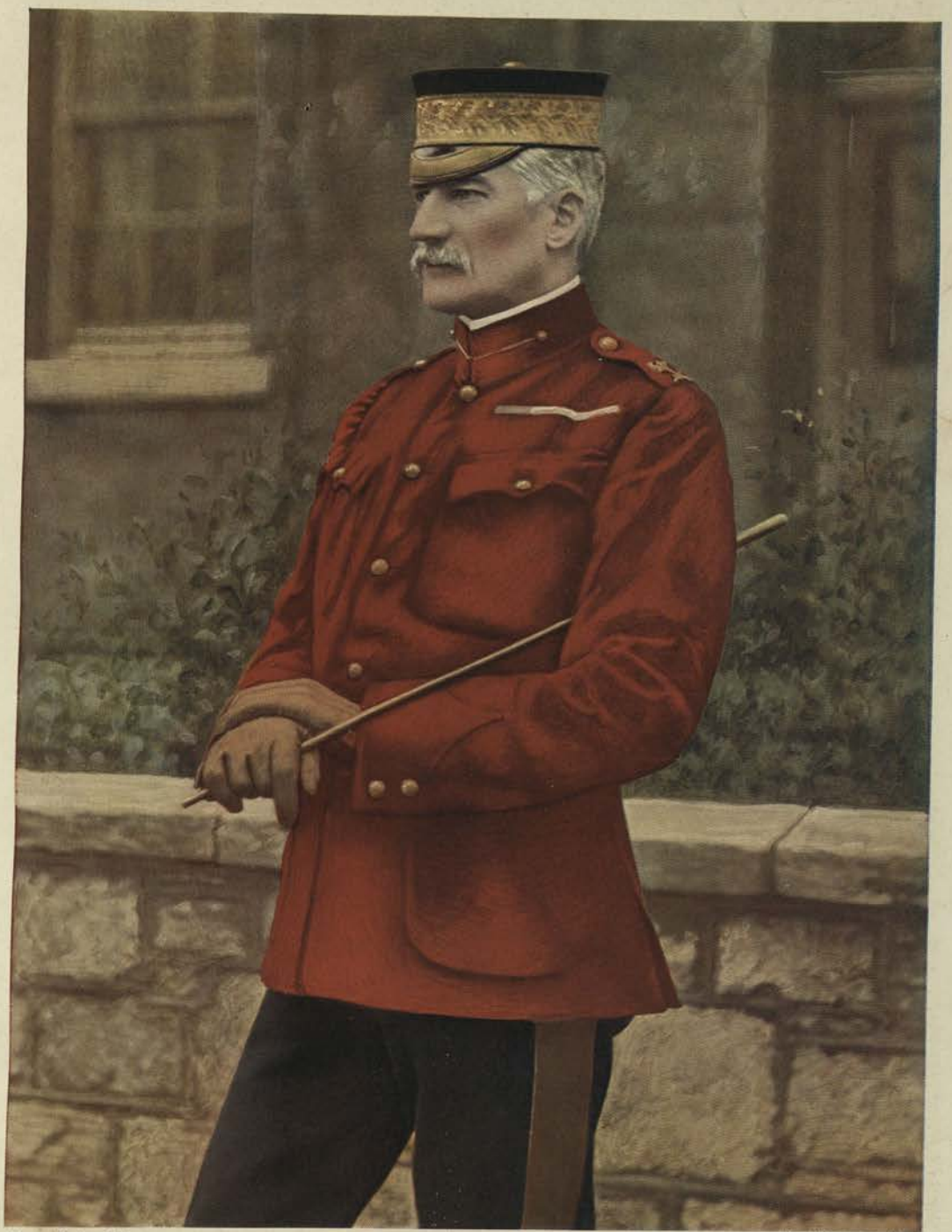
When it was announced early last summer that Col. Baden-Powell, who in April, 1897, had been given command of the 5th Dragoon Guards, was to be sent out to Rhodesia to organize a local levy, everyone was satisfied that the work would be admirably done. And so it was, but it was soon obscured by a much more brilliant achievement, namely, the defence of Mafeking, which will live for many a long day in the annals of the British Army. It is not too much to say that in the hands of a less resourceful man, however brave, Mafeking would hardly have held out for a month. But, as we all know, the little garrison was stimulated by the indefatigable "B.-P." to exertions of the most extraordinary description. Time after time it sallied forth and hurled back the enemy with great loss. Time after time, under his cheery supervision, it worked out little surprises which caused Cronje to indignantly exclaim "They are not men, those Mafeking folk—they are devils!" On the details of the siege we need not expatiate here. It is sufficient to say that it brought into strong relief a type of which neither our nor any other Army possesses many samples. Whatever his future career may bring forth, Baden-Powell need hope for no fairer distinction than that of being known as "B.-P. of Mafeking."

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT S. S. BADEN-POWELL.

THE DEFENDER OF MAFEKING.

In Field Service Uniform as Colonel of Irregular Horse.



From a Photograph by *Russell & Sons, Southsea.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK W. E. F. FORESTIER-WALKER,
K.C.B., C.M.G.

COMMANDING LINE OF COMMUNICATION, SOUTH AFRICA.

In Scarlet Undress Patrol Jacket.

SIR F. FORESTIER-WALKER.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM EDWARD FORESTIER FORESTIER-WALKER, K.C.B., C.M.G., belongs to that useful type of General officer who, while falling short of the highest distinction, has done admirable work and may be expected to keep on doing it in every responsible post to which he may happen to be called. Born nearly 55 years ago, the eldest son of the late General Sir Edward W. Forestier-Walker—his mother was the daughter of the Earl of Seafield—the present Commander of the Line of Communications in South Africa entered the Scots Guards in 1862, and shortly afterwards served a short term on the Personal Staff in Mauritius. From 1869 to 1873 he was adjutant of his regiment, and from 1873 to 1879 was on the Staff at the Cape of Good Hope, first as Assistant Military Secretary and subsequently on special duty. During this period he served in the Expedition to Griqualand West in 1875, and in the South African War of 1878-9. He was through both the Kaffir and Zulu campaigns, was present at the battle of Inyezane and the occupation of Eshowe, and was rewarded with two mentions in Despatches and a C.B.

In 1884-5 Col. Forestier-Walker was again sent to South Africa as Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General to the Bechuanaland Expedition under Sir Charles Warren. For his services in this admirably organized and faultlessly conducted little campaign he was Honourably Mentioned and made a C.M.G.

In 1889-90 General Forestier-Walker commanded a brigade at Aldershot, and at the close of the latter year was appointed Major-General in Command of the Force in Egypt, a post which he held for nearly the full five years. In November, 1895, he became Lieutenant General Commanding the Western District, headquarters Devonport. Shortly before the outbreak of the Second Boer War it was decided to recall Sir William Butler from the command of the forces at the Cape, and the appointment was offered at very short notice to Sir F. Forestier-Walker, who accepted it and started for South Africa forthwith. On the formation of the Field Force he was appointed to the charge of the Line of Communications, an exceedingly responsible and important duty which he is performing with his usual thoroughness and care. Needless to say his practical experience of South African warfare makes him an invaluable man in such a position at such a juncture; and, speaking generally, it may be taken as a military axiom that the less the public hear of a general's work in this particular appointment the more ably and efficiently is the work being done.

LORD WOLSELEY.

IT would be hopeless to attempt in anything less than a respectably-sized book a fair presentment of the career of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. One may go further, and say that probably not for a good many years to come will any, even a voluminous, account be published of what Lord Wolseley has done and his manner of doing it. For this remarkable man has few impartial contemporary critics. One of his prominent characteristics has been the faculty of inspiring either undiscriminating admiration or blind animosity. In the clearer judgment of posterity Lord Wolseley will be, on the whole, better, as well as more accurately, appreciated. It may be urged against him that his public attitude lacked that frank and sincere generosity of mind and purpose which has made heroes of smaller men; that, as a leader, he never exercised that galvanic influence over his followers which so strongly characterized the "Little Corporal" and "Corporal John." On the other hand, in the rarefied atmosphere of history as it will be written fifty years hence, Wolseley should be a commanding figure. Gallant man, earnest soldier, level-headed, cautious commander, strong, industrious administrator, he will, by virtue of sheer distinction, rank with Wellington and Von Moltke as one of the greatest military products of the Nineteenth Century.

Lord Wolseley's career has been so often sketched, and the details are so readily accessible in a score of books of common reference, that only the briefest outline of it here is necessary or desirable. Born in 1833, the son of Major G. T. Wolseley, of the 25th Foot, young Garnet entered the Army in 1852; and, a few months later, was lying on his back in front of a Burmese stockade, severely wounded, but still gallantly urging his men to the attack. Then came the Crimea, in which Wolseley, now a Staff-Officer, was twice wounded, and repeatedly distinguished himself. After that the Indian Mutiny, in which five separate mentions in despatches were obtained, and, by the best accounts, the Victoria Cross nobly earned, though not, unfortunately, secured. In 1860–1 Wolseley was again at work in the China War, and, in 1870, he commanded the bloodless but important Red River Expedition. In 1873-4 he marched to Coomassie at the head of a force whose losses were minimised by his forethought and good leadership. In 1879–80 he was Governor and High-Commissioner in Natal, and commanded the troops during the closing operations of the Zulu Campaign. In 1882 he was in chief command of the Egyptian Expedition, and gave the whole civilized world an example of consummate generalship in the operations leading up to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884–5 he was Commander in-Chief of the operations on the Nile and at Suakin. He failed to reach Gordon in time, but there are not a few—the writer included—who regard this failure as one of the most splendid military efforts ever recorded. Only resorted to at the last moment—when it was already too late—Wolseley did all that human man could do, and, for faultless prevision and unwearying persistence, the Nile Expedition of 1884–5 ought to be classed among the finest operations of war in the annals of this or any other country.

As a high Staff-Officer in peace time Lord Wolseley's experience has been unique. He has been nearly everything that it is possible for a soldier to be, and in every capacity the strong intellectuality and purposeful tenaciousness of the man have constantly exhibited themselves. Both as Adjutant- and Quartermaster-General he was handicapped in having to beat down a wall of prejudice and numberless obstacles in various shapes of unreasoning conservatism. Bit by bit he had his way, and though, for a time, apparently "shelved" by an appointment to the command of the forces in Ireland, he was rewarded in 1895 by suddenly finding himself Commander-in-Chief, in circumstances too fresh in the public memory to require recapitulation here.

As Commander-in-Chief Lord Wolseley has devoted himself to one great object—the organization of the Army on a footing of what may be termed fighting efficiency. Already under his auspices the Army has been largely increased, and already the soundness of the measures he has taken to improve its fighting capacity have been demonstrated in the most practical fashion possible. The despatch of the Army Corps to South Africa was an object lesson to the world at large of the ability of the Admiralty to send a force over the seas, which it would tax the resources of any other nation but England to move over any but a land frontier. The bravery displayed at Talana Hill, Elandslaagte, Modder River, and elsewhere, was proof that the British Army still knows how to fight. But the successful mobilization of the Field Force was due to the Commander-in-Chief, and to every thinking student of military affairs it will seem as if the assignment of too much credit on this account would be impossible.

From a Photograph by *Lafayette, Dublin*

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, K.P., G.C.B., ETC., ETC.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

In the Full Dress of a Field-Marshal.

From a Photograph by *Window & Grove, Baker Street, W.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD METHUEN, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., ETC.

In the Undress Uniform of a General Officer.

LORD METHUEN.

PAUL SANFORD, LORD METHUEN, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-General Commanding the First Division of the South African Field Force, is distinctly in the front rank of contemporary military commanders. A few months ago he was little more than a General Officer of known tact and ability, with an excellent war record as a Colonel and in junior ranks. Now he has the infinitely higher distinction of having led a considerable force in the field, and, further, of having added in no inconsiderable degree to the fighting prestige of the British Army. The hard-won successes of Belmont, and Enslin, and Modder River, and even the repulse at Magersfontein, gave Methuen brevet rank as a battle leader, which is a very different matter from a position as a skilful field-day tactician or a paper strategist. Moreover, if at times he has indulged in a tendency to exaggerated language, Methuen's Despatches have had a decidedly English and soldierly ring about them, especially when the tide of success seemed for a moment to have turned.

The explanation of the latter fact, at any rate, is simple. Lord Methuen is a Peer, and a Guardsman, and a distinguished officer to boot. But he is also a genuine flesh-and-blood Briton, in whom sporting and athletic tastes are strongly developed. "You wouldn't talk to me like that if I was on the pavement," said a cabby once to young Methuen, who was pointing his talk at him in rather a vigorous fashion. "Wouldn't I?" was the reply, "come down and see!" result, a sadder and a sorer cabby, firmly and not at all gently convinced that the young swell could not only talk but do. Keeping himself always in hard condition by physical exercise, Lord Methuen now bears his fifty-four years as if they numbered at least ten fewer, and for vigour of manhood it would probably be difficult to find his equal in the high Army rank which he has attained in thirty-five years of excellent and sometimes onerous service.

Lord Methuen entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1864, and from 1868 to 1871 was Regimental Adjutant. In 1873-4 he accompanied the Ashanti Expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley on special service, and was present at the battle of Amoaful. From 1878 to 1881 he was Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Berlin, a position which it is simply impossible for any but a first-class soldier to occupy. In 1882 he went to Egypt as Commandant at the Headquarters of the Expeditionary Force, and was present at the action of Mahuta and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, receiving a mention in Despatches. In 1884-5 Methuen was appointed to the command of the 1st Mounted Rifles in Sir Charles Warren's Bechuanaland Expedition, and acquitted himself admirably. Although the expedition, thanks to Sir Charles Warren's perfect arrangements, was a bloodless one, Methuen's Horse achieved a distinct reputation which will last long in the military history of South Africa. For his services in the Egyptian War Lord Methuen received the C.B., and for his work in Bechuanaland the C.M.G.

From 1892 to 1897 Lord Methuen held command of the Home District which, of course, includes the Metropolitan Volunteers. It would be difficult to over-estimate the tact and capacity which he exhibited in this important appointment. It is not too much to say, however, that a very great deal of the fighting efficiency possessed to-day by the citizen soldiers of London is due to the efforts of Lord Methuen, who lost no opportunity of bringing the Volunteers into association with the Guards, and of shewing them that practical side of soldiering which is so utterly different from the mere parade aspect—important as that is in its own way.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

NEXT to the beloved "Bobs," probably the most popular officer in the British Army is the present Adjutant-General, and the fact that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is alluded to simply as "Evelyn Wood" is in itself no bad proof that his personality has gained a real grip upon the affections of all and sundry. We ought to call him Sir Henry Wood, and, anyway, we ought never to omit the "Sir." But there is one kind of familiarity that never breeds contempt. Everyone knows that the A.-G. is a great and gallant soldier, everyone respects him as a sagacious, level-headed administrator, everyone admires him as a sound and true-hearted man. But it is really too much to expect us at this time of day to call him anything else but plain Evelyn Wood, and even when he is raised to the Peerage, as he certainly will be some day, a good many of us will stick to the old name.

It is a very engaging personality, that of this fine leader, excellent tactician, and none the less expert "office official," who holds what, next to the Chiefship, is the most solidly influential position the British Army contains. Always a rare fighter, always alert, prompt, and resourceful, the principal charm of Evelyn Wood is the solid fact that he is something more than a born commander and organizer, and that is a human man. He has not the grim strength of Buller, he has not all the intellectual force of Wolseley, but he can see where these two are blind or indifferent, and he knows, or rather it comes to him by instinct, that the real chain which binds at any rate *our* Army together is the chain not of discipline, not even of sentiment, but of humanity, and that he is greatest soldier who is man first and soldier afterwards. In specific cases, specific virtues may be all-sufficient. But to be able to make the most of the British Army its leaders must be, as the old Latin phrase so happily puts it, *toti, teretes, atque rotundi.* Of such is "Bobs"; of such is Evelyn Wood.

Born in February, 1838, young Wood, as all the world knows, spent the first three years of his career in the Royal Navy. He served with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea—of which he has published some delightful reminiscences—and, after being present at the battle of Inkerman and the bombardment of Sevastopol, was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. Youngster as he was he was twice mentioned in Despatches, and by the time he was transferred as a cornet to the 13th Light Dragoons, in 1855, was quite an experienced fighting man. In 1857 he left the 13th to join the 17th Light Dragoons, now the 17th Lancers, and in the following year did splendid work as a leader of Irregular Horse in the Indian Mutiny, winning the V.C. for gallantry displayed in the Sironj jungles, and two more mentions in Despatches for conspicuous good service. His next campaign was in Ashanti, in 1874–5, in which he raised and commanded "Wood's Regiment," and was present in a leading capacity in two important engagements.

In 1878–9–81 Evelyn Wood was called to yet more important work, both military and political, in South Africa. Right through the Kaffir, Zulu, and Transvaal campaigns he served, always active and continually, wherever an opportunity presented itself, dealing hard blows. Some idea of the work that he did in this period may be gathered from the fact that for this war alone he was mentioned no fewer than *fourteen* times in Despatches. This is not the place to discuss the Transvaal campaign of 1881, but it is sufficient to say that, at the time when Mr. Gladstone decided to "give in," Wood unquestionably had the Boers at his mercy, and, if things had been left in *his* hands at that critical juncture, there would assuredly have been no Second Boer War.

In 1882 Sir Evelyn Wood commanded a brigade in the Egyptian Expedition, and in the following year was appointed Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Under his wise supervision the foundation was laid of the fine force which Kitchener afterwards consolidated and led to Khartoum. In 1884–5 Wood was in command of the Base and Lines of Communication in connection with the Nile Expedition. From 1886 to 1888 he was Major-General Commanding the Eastern District, and on January 1st, 1889, he became Lieutenant-General Commanding at Aldershot.

At Aldershot Evelyn Wood was in his element. An enthusiastic tactician, he practically revolutionized the system of training at our greatest military centre, and superadded to the field-days a system of "palavers" of the highest interest and educational value to the leading officers concerned. His ubiquity and energy were proverbial, but, though he worked the division hard, it thoroughly liked and respected its chief, and the whole Army was sorry when he left Aldershot in 1893 to become Quartermaster-General to the Forces. The latter appointment he held until 1897, when he was made Adjutant-General, a post which he still holds with that mixture of transcendent good sense and sure self-reliance which made Evelyn Wood a strong pillar as well as a fine ornament of the British Empire.

From a Photograph by *Mayall & Co., Ltd., Piccadilly, W.*

GENERAL SIR H. E. WOOD, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

From a Photograph by *Whitlock, Wolverhampton.*

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM GATACRE, K.C.B., D.S.O.

COMMANDING 3RD DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

In General Officer's Field Service Uniform.

SIR WILLIAM GATACRE.

THE skill of Tommy Atkins in hitting off the characteristics of a leader in a nickname is proverbial, but never, surely, was this skill more happily exemplified than in the *sobriquet* which has become attached to the subject of this sketch. "General Backacher" Sir William became to the British Division in the Soudan, and "General Backacher" he unquestionably is, and always will be, so long as he remains in harness. There never was a man who combined more restless personal activity with a more consuming anxiety to keep others "at it." Here, there, and everywhere, thinking nothing of a twenty-mile ride before breakfast, urging, interrogating, everlastingly alert and locomotive, Gatacre is a type of apparently inexhaustible energy, with a hundred excellent qualities and one failing—an inability to understand that in human nature there are occasional limitations, causing the best of soldiers at times to need a little rest, if only to dissipate that feeling of being pushed and worried which, when once it sets in, is utterly destructive of the highest purpose and achievement.

Yet "General Backacher" is unquestionably popular with those he commands, for two very cogent reasons. In the first place he thoroughly believes in the British soldier, and his capacity to go anywhere and do anything, whatever the physical obstacles may be. Secondly, he never asks his men to do anything which he is not prepared to do himself, and repeatedly he has performed feats of endurance and acts of brilliant gallantry which have demonstrated to the full his title to say that "such and such a thing, though it seems impossible, *can* be done, and if you want showing I will show you myself." The British soldier does not, as a rule, want much showing in a case of that sort, and the knowledge that his General believed in him, and trusted him to win, whatever the cost, has caused him, as we all know, to win many an apparently hopeless fight.

Sir William Gatacre is just fifty-six years of age, and his regimental service was spent with the old 77th, now the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. He passed through the Staff College, and in 1875 was appointed to the Staff, on which he has remained almost continuously till the present time. In 1888 he served with the Hazara Expedition, in 1889–90 in Burma, and in 1895 with the Chitral Expedition, in which he greatly distinguished himself in getting his Brigade over the Lowarai Pass, and saving life at the Panjkora River. After serving as a Brigadier in Bombay, and at Aldershot, he was given command, first of a Brigade and then of the British Division, in the final advance on Khartoum, emerging with a K.C.B. and promotion to Major-General for distinguished service. On the formation of the Field Force for South Africa Sir William Gatacre was appointed to the command of the 3rd Division, and in November landed at East London, concentrating his force at Queenstown. Advancing to Putter's Kraal and Molteno, he attempted unsuccessfully to surprise Stormberg by a night attack. But he may be relied upon to more than compensate this check in future operations, for he is one of the fighting sort of Generals who do not take a reverse "lying down," and whose troops, being always in the hardest of hard conditions, can recuperate much more quickly than a force which is continually resting, and is only in fighting trim when actually on the war-path.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

LIKE Lord Wolseley, and Lord Roberts, and many another gallant and distinguished soldier, Sir George White is an Irishman, and it was in a fine old Irish regiment, the 27th Foot, now the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, that, at the age of eighteen, he embarked upon his military career. After serving in the Mutiny operations, young White was transferred in 1863 to the 92nd Highlanders, and went up with them as a Major to Afghanistan in 1879. He was present in the operations around Kabul and Sherpur, and also took part in Roberts's famous march to Kandahar. At the action of Charasiah on October 6th, 1879, and the battle of Kandahar and elsewhere, Major White behaved with such cool gallantry that he was rewarded not only with the Victoria Cross, but also with a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonelcy and the C.B.

A very fine battle-picture might be painted of White's performance at the action of Charasiah. The enemy were strongly posted in an important position, from which all efforts to dislodge them had failed. Clearly it was, like Dargai, a little matter for the Gordons to attend to, and two companies under Major White accordingly advanced to the attack. But the "going" was awful, and, after climbing from ledge to ledge, the men were nearly "giving out" from sheer fatigue. At this juncture, by way of heartening his little force, White calmly took a rifle from one of his men, *advanced alone*, and "potted" the Afghan leader. Of course no Gordons could fail to take a lead of this sort, and the two companies rushed in, the enemy fled, and the position was won. At the battle of Kandahar, during an exciting charge, White rode deliberately up to two guns which were doing a heap of damage and, dashing suddenly forward, secured one of them, and thus crowned a brilliant but risky movement with complete success.

After serving awhile in command of a battalion of the Gordons, White was sent in 1884 to Egypt on the Staff of the Nile Expedition. In 1885 he was appointed a Brigadier in the Burmese Expedition and, after the capture of Mandalay, was placed in charge of the Upper Burma Field Force. During the years 1885–9 he "pacified" Burma with such administrative ability and thoroughness that he was made a K.C.B. and given the command of an important district in Bengal.

In 1893 this rather junior Major-General, who barely a dozen years before had been only a Regimental Major, was appointed to the Commander-in-Chiefship in India in succession to Lord Roberts. Of course there was an outcry, but the thing was done, and it soon became understood that it had been very well done, in the interests of the great Indian Army. The latter was soon in the throes of a complete re-organization into the details of which Sir George White entered with extraordinary zeal, tact, and level-headed common-sense. The Chitral Relief Expedition which was carried out during his tenure of the Chiefship was a finely stage-managed piece of work, but the Frontier operations of 1897-8 were, perhaps, rather beyond the scope of Sir George White's capacity and experience, and best left to a successor to whom the Border has been for many years past as an open book.

In 1898 Sir George White came home and for nine months was Quartermaster-General to the Forces, relinquishing the post on selection as Governor of Gibraltar. Before he could take up the latter appointment the exigencies of the situation in South Africa necessitated his being sent out to command the troops in Natal. Proceeding promptly to Ladysmith he did all that was possible in the awkward strategical situation to which political considerations had condemned him, and by ordering French's action at Elandslaagte, and himself engaging the Boers at Rietfontein, materially assisted the withdrawal of the endangered outpost at Dundee. On Oct. 30 he suffered a serious reverse by the capture of a detached force at Nicholson's Nek, and three days later his communications were cut, and the siege of Ladysmith began. The chivalrous manner in which Sir George White took upon himself the entire blame of the Nicholson's Nek disaster, and the vigorous fashion in which he held Ladysmith for so many weeks under peculiarly trying conditions, have greatly impressed not only the home public but also competent Continental critics.

From a Photograph by *Window & Grove, Baker Street, W*

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, V.C., G.C.B., ETC.

In the Uniform of Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders.

From a Photograph by *Lafayette, Dublin.*

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, V.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF THE FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS.

"BOBS,—God bless him!" That familiar, almost vernacular ejaculation, represents far more clearly and accurately than would pages of cold-drawn type the feeling with which Lord Roberts of Kandahar is regarded by a very large section of his countrymen. There have been comparatively few great leaders who have been able to inspire throughout all ranks not only of their armies, but of the nations to which they have belonged, a feeling of genuine personal devotion, and "Bobs, God bless him," is one of them. Physically speaking this dapper little red-faced gentleman can hardly be called impressive; oratorically he has nothing vibrant nor moving about him; professionally he has more than once laid himself open to charges of indulgence in rash and rather "feckless" tactics which might have involved a less lucky man in serious disaster. But if a man be wanted to lead men, whatever the difficulties and obstacles, to make a mixed army feel itself to be a single individual lump of willingness to follow its commander anywhere, and do anything for him—if, in a word, you want a truly popular great general, there is only one man in the world for the British soldier, and that is "Bobs, God bless him!"

Born in 1832, the son of the late General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., young Frederick Sleigh Roberts was educated at Eton and entered the old Bengal Artillery in 1851. When the Indian Mutiny broke out he was appointed to the Quarter-Master-General's Department, and soon became prominent as one of the most active and gallant young officers engaged in the campaign. At the siege and capture of Delhi, the Relief of Lucknow, the operations at Cawnpore, and the operations ending with the capture of Lucknow, the young staff officer repeatedly distinguished himself, winning the Victoria Cross twice over at Khudaganj on January 2nd, 1858. In 1863 he was present at the North-West Frontier Expedition which terminated in the capture of Umbeylah, and in 1868 he did excellent work as Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the Abyssinian Expedition. He served in the same capacity in the Looshai Expedition of 1871-2 and in 1875 became Quarter-Master-General of the Indian Army. At the outset of the Afghan War of 1878-9-80 Major-General Roberts was given command first of the Kuram Valley Field Force, next of the Kabul Field Force, and finally of the whole force that marched from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar. The story of Roberts's march and of the resulting battle is writ so large in our military annals that there is no need to give it more than passing allusion here. In 1881 Sir Frederick Roberts became Commander-in-Chief in Madras, and in 1885 he succeeded Sir Donald Stewart as Commander-in-Chief in India. In May, 1895, Lord Roberts was made a Field Marshal, and the following October was appointed to the command of the Forces in Ireland.

Such in the barest outline—which in such a case is all that is possible—is the career of this great fighting soldier previously to his taking up, in circumstances which are fresh in the public recollection, the Command-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa. There are few more touching pages in our military history than that on which is now written the story of Lord Roberts's acceptance, at the age of 67, of this last great and onerous responsibility, while yet stricken with grief at the loss of his only son in the battle on the banks of the Tugela, on December 15, 1899. But we must not let either this inspiring incident, or the brilliant tale of Lord Roberts's triumphs in the field, obscure our view of another aspect of his life-work. As Commander-in-Chief in India Lord Roberts did much, the full effect of which will not be appreciated for some years to come, but which, none the less, will have an enduring effect upon our military efficiency and Imperial stability. He strengthened the Indian Frontier against the risk of invasion; he infused into the fighting native races an added loyalty and respect for the greatness of the English race; and, by the establishment of a system of recreation rooms altogether in advance of anything hitherto existing, he conferred on the British soldier a benefit the value of which it is difficult to properly estimate. A thoughtful, tactful, energetic administrator, Lord Roberts has always used his popularity to the advantage not of himself but of those whom he has for the time being commanded. A distinguishing characteristic of his career is summed up by Kipling in the words "'E does not advertise," and of really captivating modesty, coupled with a gloriously stirring record of splendid and variegated achievement, his published memoirs furnish, perhaps, the finest example that could possibly be quoted.

ROYAL ASIAT

GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD.

TO command a Highland Brigade on active service is an ambition to realise which a Royal Prince might well make substantial sacrifices. It is an incidental proof of remaining vitality in the much-abused British Army that this honourable distinction should have been achieved by the son of a small Scottish farmer, who entered the Army as a private, and has risen by sheer merit to the rank of General officer. It is an almost equally powerful tribute to the personality of the man who has accomplished this extraordinary feat that, while to all and sundry he is unmistakably Major-General MacDonald, G.C.B., D.S.O., and A.D.C. to the Queen, he is to a large section of the British Army, and the British public as well, simply "Old Mac."

Of course, he is not old, except in an affectionate sense and in fighting experience. He was born in 1852, and entered the ranks of the Gordon Highlanders at the age of 18. His chance did not come until the Afghan War of 1879-80, in which he displayed such conspicuous gallantry that he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, after being present in half-a-dozen important actions and accompanying Roberts's great march from Kabul to Kandahar. In 1881 he went through the Transvaal campaign, and fought with the Gordons at Majuba Hill.

In 1885 MacDonald accepted employment with the Egyptian Constabulary, with which he remained until 1888, incidentally sharing in the Nile Expedition of 1885 as Garrison-Adjutant at Assiout. In 1888 he was transferred to the Egyptian Army, and took a distinguished part in the Soudan Expedition of 1888-91, serving at Gamaizah, Toski, and the capture of Tokar, and being rewarded for his services with the D.S.O.

In 1896 this astonishing Highlander, who sixteen years before had been a Sergeant only, was appointed to the command of a Brigade of Egyptian Infantry in the Expedition to Dongola. In the Nile operations of the following year, "Old," or, as he is alternatively called, "Fighting Mac," was again to the fore, and in the final advance on the Mahdist stronghold, and at the Battle of Omdurman, his services were so splendid, and withal are still so fresh in the public memory, that it is only necessary here to bring them under passing allusion.

After the Battle of Omdurman, MacDonald, now a C.B. and an A.D.C to the Queen, came home, and was fêted royally by his "brither Scots." If anything could have compensated such a truly modest man for the ordeal of publicity to which he was thus subjected, it must have been the proud satisfaction of having earned the affectionate esteem of fellow-countrymen, who, taken all round, are probably—the writer is not a Scotsman himself, so speaks impartially—the best judges of good soldiering in the world.

MacDonald's cool and skilful handling of his Soudanese Brigade at the Battle of Omdurman marked him out for further immediate advancement, and, accordingly, he was invited to leave the Egyptian Army and proceed to India as Brigadier-General Commanding the Sirhind Division, with headquarters at Umballa. On the lamented death of General Wauchope at the Battle of Magersfontein, MacDonald was appointed his successor, and may be reckoned upon to again distinguish himself in any circumstances in which personal courage, stern resolution, calmness of demeanour, and promptitude of action in tight places, happily welded with a faculty of inspiring confidence in genuine fighting men like his gallant self, are bound to spell success.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

MAJ.-GENERAL HECTOR A. MACDONALD, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

COMMANDING THE 3RD (HIGHLAND) BRIGADE WITH LORD METHUEN.

From a Photograph by *G. Lekegian, Cairo.*

BREVET-COL. SIR FRANCIS REGINALD WINGATE,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SOUDAN.

SIR FRANCIS WINGATE.

IT is difficult to realise, when one looks at the letters which come after this Officer's name in the Army List, when one recalls his great and brilliant services, when one considers the position which he occupies, that he was only born in 1861, and only entered the army a Gunner subaltern in July, 1880. It is not an uncommon experience for a man —and a good man, too—to find himself after nineteen years' service still a regimental captain, or, at most, a junior major. The opportunities afforded by the Egyptian Army, which young Wingate joined in 1882, and with which he has been almost continuously employed ever since, have been mainly instrumental in making him, at the age of 38, a brevet-colonel, a K.C.M.G. a C.B., a D.S.O., an A.D.C. to the Queen, and, in succession to Lord Kitchener, Governor-General of the Soudan. But it goes without saying that no mere opportunities could have produced such a result if Sir Francis Wingate had not been one of the best and brainiest officers who ever ornamented the British Army. Incidentally it is something worthy of special record that he has won all he has won without exciting the least envy of his success, or being in any way spoilt by it.

As a mere fighting-man Wingate has put in some excellent work in four campaigns and several minor expeditions. On the Nile in 1884–5 he acted as a staff officer on the lines of communication, and in the Soudan in 1889–91 he won the D.S.O. at the action of Toski. He was present at the capture of Tokar, served through the Dongola Expedition of 1896, and, as head of the Egyptian Intelligence Department, was, next to Lord Kitchener himself, a principal factor in the triumphant advance on Khartoum. His military exploits in this direction were crowned by his victory over the Khalifa at the close of 1899, which resulted in the death of Abdullahi, and the final dispersal of the Mahdist forces.

But excellent soldier as he is, it is not only, or indeed chiefly, by reason of his military virtues that Sir Francis Wingate has risen to such early prominence. When General Hunter left the Egyptian Service for a command in India, Wingate became Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army, and it is understood that, in view of Lord Kitchener's appointment to be Lord Roberts's right-hand man in South Africa, he is to succeed the former as Sirdar as well as Governor-General of the Soudan. But prior to 1899, Colonel Wingate had made himself an enduring name as head of the Egyptian Intelligence Department, which he practically founded and directed for over ten years. No better tribute to his work in this Department could be conceived than that contained in Mr. G. W. Steevens's brilliant book "With Kitchener to Khartoum." After remarking that Wingate made it his business to know everything, and holding him up as a type of the learned soldier, Mr. Steevens goes on to say that if Wingate had not chosen to be Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Egyptian Army, he might have been an Oxford Professor of Oriental Languages. "He will learn you any language you like to name in three months. As for that mysterious child of lies, the Arab, Colonel Wingate can converse with him for hours, and at the end know not only how much truth he has told, but exactly what truth he has suppressed. He is the intellectual, as the Sirdar is the practical, compendium of British dealings with the Sudan. With that he is, himself, the most practical of men, and few realise how largely it is due to the system of native intelligence he has organised that operations in the Sudan are now certain and unsurprised instead of vague, as they once were. Nothing is hid from Colonel Wingate, whether in Cairo or at the Court of Menelik, or on the shores of Lake Tchad."

It will be remembered that it was largely due to Colonel Wingate's exertions that the rescue of Slatin Pasha from Omdurman was effected. Between Sir Rudolf Slatin, as he is now, and Sir Francis Wingate the closest possible friendship exists, and it must have been largely in collaboration with the latter that the former produced his well-known work "Fire and Sword in the Sudan."

SIR DONALD STEWART.

TAKING into account the size of its population, Scotland has probably produced a greater number of thorough soldiers than any other country in the world. Of the Scottish soldier, too, of the very best possible sort, it would be hard to find a better all-round sample than the fine figure portrayed here, the gallant and vigorous leader, sound and cautious administrator, long-headed but simple and kindly gentleman, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, ex-Commander-in-Chief in India, and now Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. No fitter association of ideas could well be conceived than this last-named appointment. It is, indeed, right and pleasing that the great national institution, where our fine old soldiers pass into "winter quarters" for the last time in their honourable lives, should have as its head a man whom many of us regard with affectionate respect as the finest old soldier in the whole British army.

Sir Donald started his military career as an ensign in the 9th Bengal Native Infantry in 1841, and had already served with distinction in two frontier expeditions, when the Indian Mutiny brought him prominently to the front as a gallant and able Staff Officer. He was present at both the siege of Delhi and the siege and capture of Lucknow, and, besides being twice mentioned in despatches, won a double step of brevet promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel. Henceforward his service was almost continuously with the Staff. A painful interruption occurred during his term of command of the Andaman Islands, in the course of which Lord Mayo, then Viceroy, visited the penal settlement at Port Blair, and was assassinated by one of the convicts. But with this sad exception his career flowed pleasantly and smoothly through the happy valley of official advancement and popular esteem. In 1867–8, he commanded the Bengal Brigade in the Abyssinian Expedition, and eight years later became a Major-General in Bengal. In 1878 the Afghan war broke out, and General Stewart was given the command of the Kandahar Column and Ghazni Field Force.

Stewart's great services in the Afghan war are sufficiently attested by the honours which were showered upon him at its close. Repeatedly mentioned in despatches, thanked twice by both Houses of Parliament, he emerged from the War a Baronet and a G.C.B., and in 1881 was given the blue ribbon of the service to which he belonged, the Commander-in-Chiefship of the Indian army. But in all the full record of his work as a strong leader and fine general there is one act which stands out to some minds in even greater prominence than his capture of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, his operations in the Gwajur and Khojuk Pass, and his victories at Ahmed Khel and Urzoo, and that is his generous self-abnegation in favour of Roberts in the matter of the Kabul to Kandahar march. Just as Outram waived his seniority in favour of Havelock, so Stewart not only yielded precedence to "Bobs," but allowed the latter to pick from his own force such troops as he required in order to render possible his historical achievement.

As Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Donald Stewart inaugurated much which was subsequently carried to completion by Lord Roberts, who succeeded him in 1885. Under Stewart the new system of frontier defence was begun, and a steady improvement took place in the fighting efficiency of the Presidency armies. A stickler for temperance, Sir Donald did much to elevate the moral standard of the British soldier in India and to better his lot. As a sagacious counsellor, too, he was a pillar of strength to the Indian Government, to whom his extraordinary experience and shrewd common sense were invaluable. No better combination of the fighting soldier and the "office man" ever lived, and when, at the close of his tenure of the Chiefship, Sir Donald became Military Member of the Secretary of State's Council at the India Office, everyone felt that the appointment was positively gratifying in its complete appropriateness. In 1894 the Queen rewarded this good and faithful servant, to whom she is known to be greatly attached, with the bâton of a Field-Marshal, and in the following year he was appointed to the Governorship of the Chelsea Hospital.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD MARTIN STEWART, BART.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

GOVERNOR, ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

From a Photograph by *G. Lekegian, Cairo.*

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM,
G.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E.

CHIEF OF THE STAFF, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

BORN on the 24th June, 1850, appointed to the Royal Engineers in January, 1871 this extraordinary man's career did not begin to shape itself with any particular distinctness until 1883, when, as a Captain, with a reputation for hardheadedness and a knowledge of Arabic, he accepted employment with the Egyptian Army. In the Nile Expedition of 1884-5 he served as D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and won a brevet; in 1886, as a Lieutenant-Colonel, he was made Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral and Commandant of Suakim; in 1888 he was severely wounded at Handoub; in 1888-9 he commanded a brigade of the Egyptian Army in the Soudan, being present at Gemaizah and Toski; and thereafter, through the gradual improvement of the Egyptian Army, the expedition to Dongola, the battle of the Atbara, and the final pulverization of the Mahdist tyranny, we know him either as the Sirdar, or as "Kitchener of Khartoum."

It is only exceptionally strong men whose history is an invariable reflex of their character, but no merely strong man ever did the things that Kitchener has done. The commonly accepted idea of him, based largely upon brilliant but misleading generalization, is that he is principally compounded of inflexible determination and organizing capacity; and, when someone smartly remarked that he would make a splendid manager of the Army and Navy Stores, the world in general was pleased with the definition, and made up its mind for the time being to chiefly admire Lord Kitchener as a well-nigh infallible administrator who left as little as possible to chance, and who "came out on top" largely because he had made up his mind to do so.

Yet this conception does poor justice to the real greatness of a character like Kitchener's. We have many strong men in this world, and some of them quite as strong, and just as good organizers in their own particular lines, as the ex-Sirdar. But surely some special credit must be given for high ideals, some extra merit accorded for the surmounting of peculiar obstacles. When Kitchener entered it the Egyptian Army was badly discredited. Two years later the Mahdist power was in the ascendant, and nothing but sublime patience, coupled with almost superhuman consciousness of his own capacities, could have upheld Kitchener in the task that lay before him. Is there no poetry in the spectacle of this man rising gradually and patiently from the work of spying in disguise upon the Mahdist movements to that of forging the weapon which was finally to convert those movements into utter disintegration, and restore a great country to civilization and prosperity? The singular devotion of Lord Kitchener to the idea of the Gordon College at Khartoum should be some proof, if any were wanted, that he does not take simply a gross, material view of the work in which he happens to be engaged.

At the same time it would be ridiculous to suggest that Lord Kitchener has exactly what one would call a lovable character. It is possible that he has found it necessary to deliberately suppress many human emotions as likely to interfere inconveniently with the attainment of his objects. But the result is not altogether pleasing. No harder taskmaster ever lived than was Kitchener during the years that he was engaged in preparing for his great *coup*; and loyal and zealous as were his chosen instruments, there could not have been much real love lost between them and this man of steel. It was well known during that period that service with the Sirdar was "all right so far as it went," but beyond a certain point it was painfully precarious. Such human considerations as ill-health, or occasional longing for a change of scene, did not weigh with the Sirdar. Nothing was good enough for him but absolute fitness and continuous application. If a man's health broke down temporarily under the strain there was nothing more to be said. He could go home, but he could not expect to come back. Kitchener has no patience with subordinates who cannot work night and day for a few years at a stretch.

On the other hand his marvellous forethought and attention to detail soon make those under him feel what a comfort it is to have a real master mind at work in any great operation of war. That is where his services will be invaluable in South Africa. Where there has been confusion there will soon be complete order, deficiencies will be made up, badly-working parts will be adjusted. Then suddenly one day we shall wake up and find the whole thing done, and done so thoroughly, that everyone will be surprised that it was not done before. It is quite possible, too, that some feelings will be jarred, some reputations, even, shattered in the process.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SIR RICHARD HARRISON.

ACCORDING to an ancient military rhyme, the whole duty of a Royal Engineer consists in "a-digging up of holes, and a-sticking in of poles, and a-building of barracks for the soldieree." But most men in the street, in these enlightened days, know better than that, and are fully aware that the Scientific Corps, in the variety of its responsibilities, the importance of its duties, and the singular competence with which these responsibilities and duties are respectively supported and discharged, occupies in the Service a position which commands unfailing and universal respect. Of this remarkable corps the head and front is the Inspector-General of Fortifications, General Sir Richard Harrison, an official who is grouped with the Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, and Director-General of Ordnance, as one of the great Staff Officers of the Army in charge of military departments under the general superintendence of the Commander-in-Chief.

As Inspector-General of Fortifications, Sir Richard Harrison is not concerned, be it understood, with the administration and discipline of the Royal Engineers. But his responsibility towards the nation in the matter of defensive works, more especially as regards their construction, brings a very large proportion of the Corps under his supervision, and, proud as he is, and ought to be, of the grand *personnel* of his Department, it is safe to say that the Sappers as a body are quite as proud of Sir Richard Harrison as their leading representative at Head Quarters, and on the joint Naval and Military Committee on Defence.

Sir Richard's war-record is a particularly distinguished one. Entering the Royal Engineers at the age of 18 in 1855, he was actively engaged in the Indian Mutiny Campaigns of 1857–9, and among other operations was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He next served with distinction in the China War of 1860, taking part in the capture of the Taku Forts and the advance on Pekin. In the South African war of 1879, Colonel Harrison was, during the Zulu Campaign, Senior Royal Engineer at Head Quarters and afterwards A.Q.M.G., in which capacity he fought at Ulundi. In July and August he commanded the flying column, and during the operations against Sekukuni and the Boer agitations of 1879–80 he commanded the troops. In the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 Colonel Harrison was Chief Staff Officer on the lines of communication, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir. In a similar capacity he took part in the Nile Expedition of 1885.

As a Staff Officer in time of peace Sir Richard Harrison has had an equally brilliant career. He holds the Staff College certificate and is as well known at Aldershot as he is at Chatham, having served there as a Brigade-Major, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master-General, and Commanding Royal Engineer. Before becoming, in 1898, Inspector-General of Fortifications, Sir Richard was, for over five years, the respected and popular chief of the Western District, the Head-quarters of which are at Devonport.

From a Photograph by *Heath, Plymouth.*

GENERAL SIR RICHARD HARRISON, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORTIFICATIONS.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BINDON BLOOD, K.C.B., R.E.

COMMANDING MEERUT DISTRICT, BENGAL.

SIR BINDON BLOOD.

AMONG the many highly distinguished officers of the Royal Engineers Sir Bindon Blood holds an honoured place, and belongs, moreover, to a very select contingent. Comparatively few Sapper officers have risen to eminence as leaders in the field, and of these chosen few Sir Bindon Blood is emphatically one. He cannot as yet be ranked with the late Lord Napier of Magdala nor with Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, but his reputation rests on a very solid basis of real ability and fine achievement. His work on the Indian Frontier in 1897–8 was splendid throughout, and may be studied with advantage in the graphic description of the operations of the Malakand Field Force by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill—an admirable account of an instructive and thoroughly well-managed campaign. No mean critic, for all his youth, Mr. Churchill had special opportunities of gauging his General's capacities, and was evidently impressed by them to quite an extraordinary degree.

Major-General Sir Bindon Blood is the eldest son of the late William Bindon Blood, Esq., of Cranaher, County Clare, and was born in 1842. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1860 and saw no war service until 1877, when he took part as a Captain in the Jowaki Expedition. In 1879 he served in the Zulu Campaign, for his services in which he received a brevet majority. In 1879–80 he was busy fighting in Afghanistan, and in 1882 served with the Egyptian Expedition and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Here Major Blood won a mention in Despatches and a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

In 1895 Colonel Blood accompanied the Chitral Relief Force as Chief Staff Officer, in which capacity he was present at all the principal actions and rapidly consolidated his growing reputation. Emerging from this campaign a K.C.B. and appointed to a Brigadier-General's command in Bengal, Sir Bindon Blood was happily selected to deal with the early tribal outbreaks which subsequently developed into the great Frontier risings of 1897–8. Here, as already remarked, he did conspicuous service, taking part in what were, practically speaking, four distinct sets of operations. First as Commander of the Malakand Field Force he cleared the Swat Valley and relieved Chakdara; next he operated in the Mohmand country; thirdly he had command of the Buner Field Force; and lastly he took part in the Tirah Expedition under Sir William Lockhart. For these services he was repeatedly mentioned in Despatches and was specially promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Sir Bindon Blood now commands the Meerut District of the Bengal Army, and, with six campaigns to his credit and a grand reputation for sagacity and thoroughness, he may well look forward to higher things. He married in 1883 a daughter of that very distinguished Indian official, Sir Auckland Colvin.

SIR H. E. COLVILE.

THE old type of Guards' Officer, so flamboyantly described in Ouida's earlier novels and so accurately sketched in Whyte-Melville's "Digby Grand," is rapidly becoming nearly as extinct as the Dodo. The latter-day Guardsman certainly continues to be a social factor of some interest and value, but, as a rule, he takes the military career very much more seriously than, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he attempted to do a generation or two back, and not infrequently he strikes out lines for himself which are marked by singular adventurousness and originality. An admirable fighting man he has always been, an excellent sportsman he often is by heredity and sheer force of circumstances. But the combination of thoughtfulness, intellectual quality, and anxiety to strike out a new path, however arduous, which marks the modern Guardsman is a sign of the times, and not a bad sign either. And certainly in few Guards' Officers are these characteristics more strongly and more happily developed than in the fine soldier and clever resourceful man who commands the Guards' Brigade in the South African Field Force.

Henry Edward Colvile was born in 1852, and entered the Grenadier Guards as an Ensign and Lieutenant—those were days when Guards' Officers held brevet rank in the Army—in 1870. Possessed of ample means and a recognised position he might have taken life very much more comfortably than he has done. But with him soldiering in one shape or another has always come first, and for nearly four years he performed the not very thrilling, but unquestionably important duties of regimental Instructor of Musketry; from 1880 to 1883 he was an A.D.C. at the Cape; and in 1884 he obtained employment in the Intelligence Department in the Soudan. He was present at the battles of Teb and Tamai, and later on in the same year, was specially employed in the Nile Expedition, from which he emerged with the C.B. From 1885 to 1888 he was on the Staff in Egypt, and during that period was employed with the Frontier Field Force, and was present at the action of Giniss. For his war services in these campaigns Colvile was repeatedly mentioned in Despatches, and achieved a solid reputation as one of the best Intelligence Officers in the Army.

In 1893 Colonel Colvile was sent to the Uganda Protectorate as Acting Commissioner, and in 1894 he commanded the Unyoro Expedition which, thanks to his excellent arrangements and the grit and go of his lieutenant, the late "Roddy" Owen, was a conspicuous success. Forced to retire from Uganda by ill health he came home, and in 1898 was promoted to the rank of Major-General. After a short spell of service in command of a brigade at Gibraltar, General Colvile was given command of the Guards' Brigade in South Africa, a position in which he has already greatly distinguished himself at Belmont, and the rest of Methuen's hard-fought battles.

General Colvile is a writer of considerable merit, having published two bright geographical works, "A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers" and "The Accursed Land," besides compiling the Official History of the Soudan Campaign for the War Office in 1886.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. E. COLVILE, K.C.M.G., C.B.

COMMANDING 9TH DIVISION SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.E.

COMMANDING 5TH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

WHEN the formation of the first four Divisions of the South African Field Force was announced, and it transpired that, among the General Officers selected for Divisional commands, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren, notwithstanding his extensive and peculiar knowledge of local conditions and requirements, was not included, no one who "knows these things" was greatly surprised. Sir Charles Warren is emphatically a strong man, and, like a good many other strong men, he is apt to conduct himself in a controversy with a vigour which is not only resented by his opponents but is not always pleasing to impartial onlookers. It is a pity, of course, that what is after all a form of independence should militate against an officer's professional advancement, but it is "human nature" that it should do so, and a general who acquires the reputation of being "a difficult man to get on with" must expect to be occasionally left out in the cold. Happily for Sir Charles Warren, more than four Divisions soon became necessary in South Africa, and, when the command of a fifth was offered to and accepted by him, everyone was gratified that personal considerations had not long delayed the employment in this troublous campaign of one of the most capable and level-headed officers in our Army.

Sir Charles Warren was born on February 7th, 1840, and entered the Royal Engineers in December, 1857. In his early days he was chiefly engaged in connection with the exploration and survey of Palestine. His first experience of active service was in the South African War of 1877-9. He went through the Kaffir Campaign with great distinction, winning three mentions in Despatches and a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Returning to England, he was appointed to an Instructorship in Surveying at the Chatham School of Military Engineering. He held this post from 1880 to 1884, but was called away in 1882 for special service under the Admiralty in connection with the murder of Professor Palmer, who had been sent out at the time of Arabi Pasha's rebellion to negotiate with the Bedouin tribes in the Sinaitic Peninsula. In November, 1884, Sir Charles Warren was sent out to South Africa, where he did excellent service as a military administrator, and in 1885 saved the British Government an infinity of trouble and expense by his admirable conduct of the expedition against the Boer filibusters in Bechuanaland. Having organized a suitable colonial force, Warren marched into Bechuanaland and, by skilful strategy and the exercise of great tact, simply pressed the filibusters back over the border without entering into a single engagement. The result of this thoroughly well-conducted little expedition was the conversion of Bechuanaland into a British Colony, which has been easily and quietly administered ever since, with the exception of the transient troubles attendant on the present war.

From 1889 to 1894 Sir Charles Warren was in military command of the Straits Settlements, first as Colonel on the Staff and afterwards as Brigadier-General. His tenure of this appointment was not a particularly happy one, owing to some disagreement with the civil authorities, in which the tinge of acerbity in the General's temper was somewhat conspicuously revealed. In 1895 Sir Charles Warren became Major-General in command of the Thames District, headquarters Chatham, and in 1897 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He landed in South Africa in command of the Fifth Division of the Field Force in December, 1899, and at once proceeded to join Sir Redvers Buller on the banks of the Tugela, and to assist in the latter's strenuous efforts to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith.

SIR CHARLES WILSON.

"FROM Korti to Khartum: a Journal of the Desert March from Korti to Gubat, and of the Ascent of the Nile in General Gordon's Steamers," is the title of a very stirring and admirably written little book which has passed through a good many editions and is a model of soldierly modesty and good taste. It is the work of the principal actor in the supreme effort made to relieve Gordon, and there is scarcely a page of it which is not full of dramatic interest and which does not at the same time inspire a very warm feeling of admiration for the gallant and distinguished author. There have been acrimonious critics of the Nile Expedition in general, and of the Desert March in particular, as possibly not the best steps which could in the circumstances have been taken. But none of these criticisms affect the reputation of Sir Charles Wilson as a man and a soldier, and it will be many a long day before the march of Stewart's force across the Bayuda Steppe, the actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat, and Wilson's gallant dash in a "penny steamer" to within sight of Khartum are forgotten by those to whom splendid endurance and magnificent courage, in the presence of almost certain death, bring a thrill of satisfaction and patriotic pride.

It is by his brilliant attempt, when, alas, it was too late, to open communication with his already murdered brother officer that this distinguished and accomplished Royal Engineer is chiefly known to his appreciative countrymen, and the writer regrets that the story is too long to be included in this sketch. But those who have read "From Korti to Khartum" will not need to have the tale re-told, while those who do not know the book have a pleasure in store from a literary as well as a military standpoint. The journal, it should be mentioned, was not written with a view to publication, but only saw the light at the urgent instance of discerning friends. At the end of the preface Sir Charles Wilson says: "The failure of the Relief Expedition to attain its object was deeply and sincerely deplored by everyone in the force—by none more so than myself, for General Gordon was not only a brother officer but a personal friend. It failed; but, to quote Lord Wolseley's words, 'this was from no lack of courage or of discipline, of dash or of endurance.'"

Sir Charles William Wilson, K.C.B., was born in 1836, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1855. From 1869 to 1876 he was Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Intelligence Department at Army Headquarters. From 1879 to 1882 he was Consul-General in Asia Minor, and in the latter year he accompanied the Egyptian Expedition. From 1884-5 he served with the Nile Expedition, in which, before acting as Sir Herbert Stewart's *alter ego* and successor, he was originally Chief of the Intelligence Department.

From 1886 to 1894 Sir Charles Wilson was busily and usefully employed as Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, and in 1895 he became Director-General of Education, his last appointment before his retirement in March, 1898.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WILLIAM WILSON,

K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E.

From a Photograph by *J. A. Horsburgh.*

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. WAUCHOPE, C.B., C.M.G.

FORMERLY COMMANDING THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Killed in Action at Magersfontein, December 11th, 1899.

THE LATE GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

OF all the many distinguished soldiers who have fallen in the course of the Second Boer War, there is not one whose loss has created a greater gap than the gallant fighter and true-hearted Scottish gentleman whom, practically speaking, the whole Highland race knew and adored as "Andy Wauchope." It added not inconsiderably to the sorrow his death inspired that his valued life was thrown away in one of those tactical extravagances with which the earlier phases of the war abounded. But we may be sure that to Wauchope himself no ending to his grand fighting career would have been more acceptable than death in action at the head of a Highland Brigade.

Apart from his record as a soldier, which will be found outlined below, General Wauchope was a figure of great interest to the general public. Having succeeded on the death of his elder brother, in 1882, to the family estate of Niddrie, in Midlothian, comprising some valuable coal-mining property, he turned his attention to politics, and was within measureable distance of beating Mr. Gladstone when the latter contested Midlothian in 1892. In June, 1899, he contested South Edinburgh in opposition to Mr. Arthur Dewar, but was again beaten by a comparatively small majority in a very large poll. As a politician Wauchope was, as might have been expected from his features and his work as a soldier, a little arbitrary perhaps, but the essence of uncompromising honesty, combined with utter fearlessness and the natural shrewdness of the canny Scot, accentuated by considerable culture and wide experience.

As a soldier Wauchope will be chiefly remembered in connection with the old "Forty Twa," which he entered as an Ensign at the age of nineteen in 1865. His first war service was with Wolseley in the first Ashanti War of 1873-4, in which the Black Watch were engaged, Wauchope himself obtaining special employment as commander of a company in Baker Russell's native regiment. He was afterwards appointed Staff Officer with the Advanced Guard, and was present in a number of engagements, including the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, where he was severely wounded. In 1882 Captain Wauchope served with the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch in Egypt, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884 he was on Sir Gerald Graham's staff in the Sudan and was severely wounded at El Teb. For this he received a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. In 1884–5 he was severely wounded—for the third time—at Kirbekan, having accompanied the column under General Earle in the Nile Expedition. In 1894 Colonel Wauchope, who by this time was both a C.M.G. (1880) and a C.B. (1889), obtained the command of the 2nd Black Watch, which he held until August, 1898.

In the autumn of 1898 Wauchope led the 1st Brigade of the British Division of Lord Kitchener's Force to Khartoum. He was present at the battle of Omdurman, and on the conclusion of the campaign was specially promoted to Major-General for distinguished service. On the formation of the Field Force for South Africa, he was given the command of the Highland Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Black Watch, the 1st Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Seaforths, and 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. His brigade, which was on its way to Natal, was stopped at Cape Town and sent up to reinforce Lord Methuen, with whom General Wauchope had only served a few days when he met his death in the ill-starred attack on the Magersfontein hills on December 11.

SIR LESLIE RUNDLE.

PROMOTION in the British Army is an institution of a very complex and, withal, uncertain sort. At times it seems to go, very much like kissing, by favour; but it is indisputable that now-a-days it is almost impossible for an officer, however many advantages he may possess in the matter of lofty connections and private means, to attain really high and responsible military rank unless he is a man of genuine and proved capacity. On the other hand, it is, happily for the well-being of our Service, quite within the scope of anyone with brains and energy to rise rapidly to at any rate the rank of Colonel, even though he may not be exceptionally favoured by fortune in the way of family, friends, or money wherewith to support the expenses of corps in which promotion to field rank comes quickly. As a rule, the list of General Officers is seldom attained by the average plain man under the age of 50. But there are brilliant exceptions, and of these one of the most brilliant is the subject of this sketch, who was appointed to the command of the Eighth Division for South Africa, with temporary rank as Lieutenant-General, before reaching the age of 44.

Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle was born on January 6th, 1856, and entered the Royal Artillery as a Lieutenant in August, 1876. He soon saw service, first in South Africa, in 1879-81, where he went through both the Zulu and Transvaal campaigns, winning mentions in Despatches for both. In the former he was present at Ulundi, in the latter he took part in the heroic defence of Potchefstroom, in the course of which he was wounded. In 1882 young Rundle served in the Egyptian Expedition and was present at Tel-el-Kebir. In 1883 he joined the Egyptian Army, and in 1884-5 was employed with it in the Nile Expedition on the lines of communication, received another mention in Despatches and a brevet Majority.

From 1885 to 1898 Rundle's career in Egypt was one of continued distinction both as a military administrator and a fighting soldier. In 1885-6-7-9-91 he was engaged in the operations of the Frontier Field Force, commanded the Mounted Corps at Sarras, and the Artillery at Toski, and came out of the fighting with the Distinguished Service Order and a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. In 1891 he was present also at the capture of Tokar. In 1896 he accompanied Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff in the Expedition to Dongola, and was created a K.C.B. and a Major-General. In 1897-8 he served as Chief of the Staff in the advance on Khartoum, and was at the Sirdar's right hand, as a trusted and sagacious adviser, at the battle of Omdurman.

After the collapse of the Mahdist power, several of Kitchener's best men, having grandly accomplished their work and, perhaps, not altogether relishing the prospect of peaceful prosperity which seemed in store for Egypt, returned to England. Sir Leslie Rundle was naturally not allowed to remain unemployed at home, and the South-Eastern District, headquarters Dover, being vacant, he was offered the command, and assumed it in December, 1898. During the early summer of 1899 he was temporarily taken away from his District to assist in the manœuvre training of the British Army on Salisbury Plain. On the outbreak of the war in South Africa he was summoned to Army Headquarters to temporarily replace Sir Cornelius Clery as Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces. In December last, as we have seen, he was appointed to the command of the Eighth Division of the South African Field Force, at an age when most officers are well content to be junior majors in the performance of regimental duty. With such a career behind him, and such possibilities ahead, it will not be surprising if Sir Leslie Rundle eventually rises to the very highest honours which the British Army has to bestow.

From a Photograph by

Lambert Weston & Son.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. M. L. RUNDLE, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

COMMANDING 8TH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *C. Knight, Aldershot.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. D. P. FRENCH.

COMMANDING CAVALRY DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

GENERAL FRENCH.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN DENTON PINKSTONE FRENCH was born in 1852, and entered the Army in 1874. His regimental service was with the 19th Hussars, with whom he served in the Soudan in 1884-5, winning a mention in Despatches for his behaviour at Abu-Klea. From 1881 to 1884 he was a Yeomanry Adjutant, from 1885 to 1887 an Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-Quarters, and from 1897 to the outbreak of the second Boer war he commanded the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot.

Such, in outline, was the previous career of the officer appointed a few months ago to the command of the Cavalry Division in South Africa, and to many it might seem that such a comparatively modest record would hardly justify selection for such an exceedingly important post. But it was well known throughout the Service that French was one of the foremost Cavalry leaders of the day, and, both at Aldershot and at manœuvres, he had given repeated demonstrations of his capacity to handle large bodies of mounted troops with that happy mixture of audacity and sagacity which makes cavalry-leading of the highest sort a rather rare specialty. Young enough to have retained all that is necessary of fire and vigour and nerve, old enough to be experienced as well as cool and collected in the presence of large and serious complications—which is a very different thing from merely a "tight corner" in which a small unit is involved—French, in the absence of Sir George Luck, was clearly the man for the cavalry command in South Africa. But few expected that he would justify his appointment with such completeness and brilliancy as have characterized his work at the three points in the theatre of war at which he has already, at the time of writing, left his mark.

The first that we heard of General French in South Africa was that he had won, with Sir George White as an interested spectator, the bloody but entirely successful battle of Elandslaagte. There was, there could not fail to be, a sort of feeling at the time that this victory, won under the eyes of an experienced senior, was not such a triumphant tribute to the younger general's capacity as it would have been had the operation been a purely independent one. But later events have shown that French requires no supervision—which indeed Sir George White expressly disclaimed exercising at Elandslaagte—and that he can manœuvre, if necessary, forces of all arms with perfect ease and skill in the presence of perhaps the most thoroughly artful enemy in the world.

Escaping from Ladysmith just before the Boer forces closed around it, French was despatched to the line Port Elizabeth—Naauwport—Arundel, and for weeks, by a grand display of cavalry tactics, kept the Boers constantly "on the go" around Rensburg and Colesberg. His work in this quarter will go down to history as some of the most perfect work of the kind ever accomplished, and it is a matter of some regret that he should have been prevented, by a summons to yet more important duties, from carrying it to a logical conclusion.

On February 11th French left Modder River with the Cavalry Division. On February 15th he relieved Kimberley, the interval being filled up with a series of movements of dazzling rapidity and unerring accuracy. We need not expatiate upon this performance, splendid as it has been, for the simple reason that it will probably be outshone in a few weeks by other and still more brilliant achievements on the part of this heaven-born cavalry general, who never seems to fail to "come off" just at the right moment and with complete effect.

GENERAL MARSHALL.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HENRY MARSHALL, commanding the Royal Artillery of the Forces in South Africa, is indebted to the Boers for the chance of acquiring in the Official Quarterly Army List—familiarly known as the "Birthday Book"—the crossed swords which indicate that an officer has seen war service. But, although he has had no previous experience of the tented field, General Marshall had a distinct reputation as an artilleryman, and, even if his duties in South Africa had been those of a battle-leader, would assuredly have distinguished himself, as Gunners have a knack of doing whenever half-a-chance presents itself.

General Marshall was born in 1843, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1861. After a long and honourable career of regimental duty he became, in 1893, Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery, at Shoeburyness, a post which he held until 1897. In October of the latter year he was transferred to Aldershot, in command of the Royal Artillery of the District, an appointment which, it is needless to say, is never given to any but Gunner officers possessing peculiar qualifications, among which up-to-dateness must necessarily be prominent. His up-to-date quality was displayed with sufficient clearness by General Marshall in connection with the Artillery training on Salisbury Plain in the early half of last year. With not far off a hundred guns under his command he was enabled to carry out some striking demonstrations of that concentration of fire from a number of massed batteries which is the essence of modern artillery tactics on a large scale.

In South Africa, General Marshall occupies an extremely responsible position, but his responsibilities must not be unduly stretched to cover deficiencies in which he is not in any way concerned. With the original selection of the artillery despatched to South Africa, with the quality of the guns, with the nature of the ammunition, he had nothing to do. For the general working of the Artillery during the course of the war he *is* responsible, and, as that has been notably successful, it seems likely that Major-General Marshall's name in future Army Lists will have something else besides crossed swords affixed to it. For it is an important service to have controlled in such a campaign not only such a number of men and guns, but such a diversity of ordnance, ranging from the screw-gun of the mountain battery to the ponderous 8-inch howitzer, which can drop 118 lbs. of compressed destruction into an enemy's position four or five miles distant.

From a Photograph by *C. Knight, Aldershot.*

Major-General G. H. MARSHALL.

Commanding Royal Artillery, South African Field Force.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. C. ARDAGH, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E.

DIRECTOR OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR JOHN ARDAGH.

AN extremely interesting and, it goes without saying, almost vitally important military institution is our Intelligence Department, which is housed quite separately from the War Office at 18, Queen Anne's Gate. Here every sort of information regarding foreign armies, and possible theatres of war abroad, is collected and collated by a staff of specially chosen officers, among whom are some very "brainy" individuals indeed. The head of this establishment, the Director of Military Intelligence as he is officially called, must necessarily be a highly accomplished, widely experienced, and many-sided man. Not only must he be a master of military art and history, able to swiftly discriminate between what is and what is not military intelligence in the true sense of the word, but he must also be a linguist of some capacity, an organizer and administrator, and even a diplomatist. It must be remembered, too, that *ex officio* the Director of Military Intelligence is a member of the Joint Naval and Military Committee on Defence, and is liable to constant references not only from the War Office but directly from the Government itself. The present holder of this exceedingly responsible position is a Royal Engineer with a highly distinguished career, in which there will doubtless be included a good many more years of useful achievement and honourable distinction.

Sir John Charles Ardagh was born in August, 1840, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1859. Having passed through the Staff College he was appointed in 1876 Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the Intelligence Branch, and until the end of 1881 was employed either at Head-quarters or on special service in Turkey. When not campaigning Sir John Ardagh was usually to be found either in Pall Mall or at the School of Military Engineering, at Chatham, one pleasant interval of five years being spent in India as Private Secretary to the Viceroy. In that capacity it is possible for a man of parts to learn much of thrilling interest and abiding value, for the Indian Viceroy's Private Secretary is necessarily brought into the closest touch with many movements of quite extraordinary significance. Nothing of what passes in India during his term of office need be hidden from him, and his position is one which calls constantly for the exercise of unremitting industry and nearly sublime tact. As a matter of almost prescriptive right the ex-Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India receives a knighthood for his services, and Sir John Ardagh's K.C.I.E. is a happy and well-earned acknowledgment of the period from 1889 to 1894 which he gave up to this important and highly coveted appointment.

But Sir John Ardagh is no carpet knight. In the Egyptian Expedition of 1882–84, he came distinctly to the front, being present at the operations at Alexandria and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, while in the Soudan in 1884 he was Commanding Royal Engineer and chief of the Intelligence Department, and took part in the battles of Teb and Tamai. In the Nile Expedition of 1884–85 he was Base Commandant at Cairo, and he also served in the Soudan with the Frontier Field Force in 1885–86 as Assistant Adjutant-General. In all three campaigns he was mentioned in Despatches and for "Egypt, 1882" received the C.B.

In 1895 General Ardagh was appointed Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, which he left in 1896 to become Director of Military Intelligence. Last year he attended as a British delegate the Peace Conference at the Hague.

THE LATE GENERAL WOODGATE.

ONE of the saddest incidents of the South African campaign has been the death of Major-General Sir E. R. P. Woodgate from the effects of a terrible wound received in the disastrous fighting on Spion Kop on January 24. The deceased officer had only landed in South Africa a few weeks previously, and his antecedent career had been of such marked distinction that he was looked upon as certain to emerge from the campaign with a brilliant and consolidated reputation as a commander in the field. War has, however, claimed him as a victim, and the British Army is the poorer by the loss of a very gallant and able fighting soldier.

Major-General Sir Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, K.C.M.G., C.B., was born in 1845, and entered the old 4th "King's Own," now the Royal Lancaster Regiment, in 1865. He served with the regiment in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868, and was subsequently employed on special service in the Ashanti War of 1873-4 where he distinguished himself greatly, and was rewarded with two mentions in Despatches. In 1877 he passed through the Staff College, and when the South African War of 1879 broke out he was again selected for special employment, and did excellent service as Staff Officer of the Flying Column in Zululand. He was present both at Ulundi and Kambula, and at the close of the campaign became a brevet-major.

From 1880 to 1885 Woodgate held a staff appointment in the West Indies, and in 1893 succeeded to the command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment. In 1896 he was made a C.B., and in 1897 he was given command of the 4th Regimental District, Headquarters Lancaster. In 1898, the War Office, having decided to raise a new West African Regiment at Sierra Leone, asked Colonel Woodgate to go out and organize it. This he did, performing the duty with very great skill and tact, and when, shortly afterwards, the natives in the surrounding districts rebelled against the hut tax, Woodgate was ready for them, and in the course of a few months completely suppressed the rising. For this service he was eventually made a K.C.M.G., the Gazette in which the announcement was made only appearing about a fortnight before he received his fatal wound.

Returning home, Colonel Woodgate was appointed to the command of the 17th Regimental District, Headquarters Leicester, which, however, he only held three or four months. On the formation of Sir Charles Warren's Division he was given a post much more to his liking, the command, namely, of the Lancashire Brigade, in which a battalion of his old regiment was included. Landing in Natal in December, Woodgate at once joined Buller's Force, and on January 16 crossed the Tugela with Warren in order to carry out the attempted turning movement which terminated so disastrously some days later. On the night of January 23-24 Woodgate occupied Spion Kop, and during the next day's fighting was dangerously wounded in the head. He was operated on by the eminent surgeon, Mr. Treves, but, after lingering for eight weeks, died at Mooi River, deeply regretted by a very large section of the British Army to which he had devoted 34 years of gallant and useful service.

From a Photograph by *Lafayette, Dublin.*

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. R. P. WOODGATE, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Died from Wounds received on Spion Kop.

From a Photograph by *R. Faulkner & Co.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DOUGLAS M. B. H., EARL OF DUNDONALD,
C.B., M.V.O.

COMMANDING A MOUNTED BRIGADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD DUNDONALD.

COCHRANE, the family name of the Earldom of Dundonald, created in 1669, is more "familiar as a household word" in the Navy than in the Army. But the present holder of the title, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, twelfth earl, will leave a pretty clear mark of his own upon the Land Service of his country if he continues in his present groove of action at his present rate of progress. To him real military distinction has not come until middle age—he is less than three years distant from the attainment of his half century—but he is a very warm soldier still, and, given a few further opportunities, may rise to an eminence much more notable than a Colonelcy of Life Guards, in the resplendent uniform of which he is here depicted.

Lord Dundonald throughout his regimental career, served with the 2nd Life Guards in every rank from Cornet to Commanding Officer. He entered the regiment in the former capacity in 1870, he relinquished the command in January, 1899. The monotony was broken in 1884–5 when, as Lord Cochrane, he commanded the 2nd Life Guards Detachment of the Soudan Camel Corps in the Nile expedition for the Relief of Gordon. It was he who carried the despatches to Korti announcing the occupation of Gakdul Wells, and subsequently brought back from Gubat the despatches announcing the fall of Khartoum. He was present at the actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat, and was in command of transport and baggage of the Desert Column in the march to Metammeh. For his services he received a mention in Despatches and a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Lord Cochrane became Earl of Dundonald in succession to his father in 1885, and ten years later attained command of the 2nd Life Guards. Always of an extremely ingenious turn of mind he turned his attention latterly to the production of a galloping carriage for machine guns, and his first pattern, adapted to the Maxim, elicited warm approval. Subsequently an improved carriage designed by him was fitted to another machine gun, and, on the outbreak of the war in South Africa, Lord Dundonald received permission to take out one of these guns on a galloping carriage for trial at the front.

Arrived in Natal the ex-commander of the "2nd Life" was soon found employment on a more extended scale than the trial of machine guns involved. Buller, in his operations for the relief of Ladysmith, was glad to have the help of a fine and experienced cavalry officer of rank to take charge of a mixed Mounted Brigade, and Dundonald's work, especially in the attempt, which terminated unfortunately in the withdrawal from Spion Kop, was evidently of a very high order of mounted tactics. His seizure of Potgieter's Drift, and his subsequent manœuvring in the advance to the Transvaal, went far towards assisting a movement which was not very far off being brilliantly successful, and he will certainly come out of the campaign with a serious reputation as a dashing and skilful leader of cavalry and mounted infantry.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GENERAL FITZROY HART.

WHEN a man is shown by the "Birthday Book"—that fat red volume in which most of the facts relating to Army officers are neatly, if somewhat obscurely, packed away—to have put in his full share of regimental duty, to have passed through the Staff College, to have commanded his regiment, to have held several responsible Staff appointments, including the command of a Brigade at Aldershot, and, finally, to have distinguished himself greatly in three important wars, it is quite safe to regard him as a Celebrity of the Army. When, moreover, this admirable officer happens to hold a brigade command in a contemporary campaign, and to have achieved in it some prominence as a fighting leader, this series would indeed be distinctly incomplete if his portrait—and a striking portrait it is, too—were not included in it.

General Arthur FitzRoy Hart was born in 1844, and entered the Army in 1864 as an Ensign in the old 31st Foot, now the 1st Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment. His first experience of active service was in the Ashanti War of 1873–4 in which he was specially employed, and was present in all the important actions, including the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie. In the South African War of 1879-81 Captain Hart was again engaged, emerging from the Zulu campaign with a brevet majority, and serving in the Transvaal campaign as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General of the Natal Field Force. On the despatch of Lord Wolseley's Expedition to Egypt in 1882 Major Hart was appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch, and was present at Kassassin, Tel-el-Kebir, and several minor actions. For his services in this campaign he received his seventh mention in Despatches and his second brevet, that of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1891 Colonel Hart obtained command of a battalion of the East Surrey Regiment and held it for the term of four years, an experience which, to a General Officer nowadays, is well-nigh invaluable, notwithstanding the existence of certain brilliant exceptions who have proved wonderful leaders although their regimental experience has been of the slightest. After a spell of two-and-a-half years on half-pay Colonel Hart became, in 1897, the Commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, a position which it is simply impossible for a man to hold unless he is a very thorough and up-to-date soldier. As an ex-battalion commandant and a Staff College man with plenty of war experience, General Hart was naturally in his element as an Aldershot brigadier, and when the second Boer War broke out it followed almost as a matter of course that he should be given an important appointment. For many weeks he was fighting at the head of his brigade in Natal, in company with his brother brigadier at Aldershot, General Hildyard, and under his former Aldershot chief, Sir Redvers Buller. It was Hart's Brigade that entered Colenso on February 20th, on the occasion of Buller's fourth attempt to relieve beleagured Ladysmith. When the siege of that place was raised General Hart took his Brigade to the Cape Colony, where it assisted in the operations under Lord Roberts.

10533

From a Photograph by *C. Knight.*

MAJOR-GENERAL A. FITZROY HART, C.B.

COMMANDING FIFTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *Alex. Bassano.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DRURY DRURY-LOWE, G.C.B.

COLONEL OF THE 17TH LANCERS.

SIR DRURY DRURY-LOWE.

THERE is no finer regiment to be found in the whole British Army than the 17th Lancers, or, to give them their very familiar nickname, the "Death or Glory Boys." Of the many distinguished officers, too, who have been associated with the white plastron and the death's head and crossbones none bears a better name than General Drury-Lowe, who, under H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief, holds the Colonelcy of a corps always respected and popular, and regarded by its members with almost passionate devotion.

Sir Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe was born in 1830, and did not enter the Army until he had reached the, for a first commission, mature age of twenty-four. But no sooner had he joined than he proceeded to make up for lost time by seeing as much war service as he conveniently could in the subsequent four or five years. Comparatively few veterans survive who served in both the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny campaigns, and General Drury-Lowe is one of them. In the former he was present at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, in the latter he won a mention in Despatches for distinguished conduct at the action of Zerapore. He next served in both the Zulu and Transvaal Campaigns in South Africa in 1879–81. At the battle of Ulundi, where the 17th Lancers did such signal service, he was slightly wounded, and at the end of the campaign was given a C.B. In 1882 Drury-Lowe obtained greater distinction as Commander first of the Cavalry Brigade, and afterwards of the Cavalry Division, in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882. He was present at Mahuta, the capture of Mahsameh, the action of Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. But his principal work, admirably performed, was carried out after the last-named victory, and consisted in the swift pursuit of the enemy to Belbeis, and the occupation of Cairo. The surrender of Cairo to the British cavalry was the crowning achievement of the war, and very naturally brought to the man who acccomplished it the thanks of Parliament and a K.C.B.

When he has relinquished the command of a crack corps two distinct ambitions present themselves to the enthusiastic cavalry officer—one the command of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, the other the Inspector-Generalship of Cavalry either at home or in India. Both ambitions were realised by Sir Drury Drury-Lowe, with the added distinction of the Grand Cross of the Bath and the Colonelcy of his old regiment. To cavalry ideas of from ten to twenty years ago a superstructure has been added by experience, and by the bold reforms of Sir George Luck. But that does not detract from the excellent work done by the latter's predecessors, some of whom, in addition to striving as hard as was possible to keep up the general reputation of the British Army for dash, smartness and horsemanship, which have always been the admiration of foreign critics, were very distinguished fighting soldiers. Tactics may seem to change—though essentially they are unalterable—organization and training may come to be seriously modified, but we may be thankful if in each and every future epoch we can find in the higher ranks of our cavalry system men and leaders like Drury-Lowe, still of the "Death or Glory Boys."

SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL.

SOME years ago General Grenfell made a ceremonious visit to the place of his birth and, like the tactful man he is, won all hearts by the full pride he displayed in the endearing appellation, "The Swansea Boy." This faculty of saying, as well as doing, the right thing at the right moment, has stood Sir Francis Grenfell in good stead throughout his career, and has gone far towards making him one of the most popular as well as most respected officers in the British Army.

Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell was born in 1841, the 4th son of the late Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., of Maesteg, Glamorganshire. He entered the old 60th Rifles, now the King's Royal Rifle Corps, in 1859, and led the pleasant and not unprofitable life of a "regimental duty-wallah" in that fine corps until after he had attained his captaincy in 1871. In 1873 he was appointed A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding at the Cape of Good Hope, and two years later found him employed in the Expedition to Griqualand West, his first experience of active service. In 1878 Captain Grenfell again went campaigning, and served with marked distinction in the Kaffir, Zulu, and Transvaal campaigns which made up the South African War of 1878-9-81. He was present at Ulundi, was repeatedly mentioned in Despatches, and received brevet promotion, first to Major and then to Lieutenant-Colonel.

In the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 Colonel Grenfell served as Assistant Adjutant-General on the Head Quarters Staff, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. This campaign brought him the coveted honour of an A.D.C'ship to the Queen, and in 1884-5 he was naturally again selected for an important position on the staff of the Nile Expedition, with temporary rank as Brigadier-General.

But it was in the Soudan in 1885-6-8-9 that "The Swansea Boy" attained special distinction—as an administrator, organizer, and fighting leader. He had been appointed in 1883 to special employment with the Egyptian Army, and in 1885 he was given a command in the Frontier Force with local rank as Major-General. He commanded a division at the action of Giniss, and in 1886 was made Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. In that capacity he initiated the reformation of the "Gippy" which was afterwards so splendidly carried to its logical conclusion by Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. In 1888 Sir Francis Grenfell, as he was now, was in command at Gemaizah and again in the following year at Toski.

General Grenfell's connection with the Egyptian Army as Sirdar terminated in 1892, and, on his return home, employment was found for him at Army Head Quarters, first as Deputy Adjutant-General for Militia and Yeomanry, and subsequently in the dual capacity of Inspector-General both of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting. As a Head Quarters Officer General Grenfell was greatly liked, and worked hard, but it is doubtful whether he ever really appreciated this sort of employment.

In 1897 he went once more to Egypt, this time as Major-General Commanding the British Forces, and very shortly he was in the thick of the preparations for the coming advance on Khartoum. Although he himself had strong claims to be appointed the leader of the Expedition, he acted throughout as Lord Kitchener's staunch helper, and it was largely owing to his generous self-effacement and untiring efforts that there was a complete absence of anything like friction or other trouble at the base of operations. It was therefore extremely fitting that, at the close of the campaign, Sir Francis Grenfell should be bracketed with Lord Kitchener as the recipient of one of the highest distinctions attainable in our Service, the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Yet another honour awaited this fine soldier. On January 1st, 1899, he became Governor of Malta, a post to which only officers of exceptional services are appointed, and the tenure of which may, at any moment, necessitate the display of just those qualities of firmness and tact, coupled with real sagacity, that have habitually characterised Sir Francis Grenfell's honourable career.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry.*

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS WALLACE GRENFELL, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., COMMNDT. K.R.R.C.

GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

From a Photograph by *C. Knight*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. C. CHERMSIDE, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E.

COMMANDING FOURTEENTH BRIGADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. C. CHERMSIDE.

THE Commander of the 14th Brigade in South Africa has already had a career which many more highly placed, and still more distinguished, men than he, not improbably regard with some degree of envy. He has served with distinction in the field, tented and otherwise, he has been a Military Attaché in one of the most interesting capitals in the world, he has acted as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner in connection with complications in which all Greater Europe was interested, he has had charge of a home District, and now he is leading a brigade in South Africa. As he is not yet fifty, and already wears the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, besides the C.B., he may surely be considered "in the running" for the highest honours the Service holds in store.

Sir Herbert Chermside was born in 1850, was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1870. He was only half-way to his captaincy when he was sent on special duty to Turkey, and, on the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War, the Sapper subaltern of seven years' service was chosen to represent his country as Military Attaché. Subsequently he was employed on the Turkish Boundary Commission, 1878-9, and from 1879 to 1882 did excellent and unostentatious work as a Vice-Consul in Anatolia. Between 1882 and 1887 he was at work in Egypt, first as A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Intelligence Department in Lord Wolseley's Expedition, and afterwards as an officer of the Egyptian Army. In the latter capacity he served at Suakin, and became Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral. He also served in the Soudan in 1887 with the Frontier Field Force, and was in command at the action of Sarras.

In 1888 Colonel Chermside—as he was then—was sent to Kurdistan as a Consul (Lord Salisbury's happy allusion to the "military watch dogs" in Asia Minor will be remembered in this connection), and the next year he became Military Attaché at Constantinople, an appointment which, it is needless to say, requires very careful filling. Col. Chermside filled it so well that he remained until 1896, and then only left to do still more useful work as British Military Commissioner in Crete. The long story of the Cretan *imbroglio* needs no recapitulation here. It is sufficient for the purposes of this sketch that, if these tiresome complications did not do much else, they brought into still stronger relief the fine qualities of coolness and sagacity which characterised the British Military Commissioner, and made him exactly the right man for a very difficult and thankless task. The Foreign Office never fails to reward good service, and it was as a G.C.M.G. that Sir Herbert Chermside returned to strictly military duty in 1899. Nor did the military authorities forget how well the ex-Military Attaché had upheld the honour of the British Army in Crete. They gave him the vacant command of the Curragh District, and, when it became necessary to supplement the Army Corps in South Africa by a 5th, 6th, and 7th, Division, Sir Herbert was posted to a brigade, and so enters under brilliant auspices on his fifth campaign.

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COLONEL PLUMER.

AT a very early stage in the South African imbroglio, some considerable time before war was declared—as a matter of fact it was in July, 1899—the Government took the important and very sensible step of sending out to the Cape a few Special Service Officers with peculiar qualifications and experience such as rendered their services at this juncture of extraordinary value. One of these was Colonel Baden-Powell of Mafeking renown, another, "B-P's" old comrade in arms, Plumer, a regimental Major in the York and Lancaster, but a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel by reason of splendid service in the Matabele Rising of 1896. Since the beginning of the war we have heard much of both of these fine officers, and not far short of "B-P's" spirited defence of "Gallant Little Mafeking" must be reckoned Plumer's repeated and strenuous efforts, in the teeth of obstacles which have been imperfectly realised at home, to bring relief to the sorely-pressed garrison.

Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer is still in the prime of life, having been born in 1857, and gazetted to the old 65th Foot, now the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster, in 1876. From 1879 to 1886, an unusually long period, he was Adjutant of his battalion, and in that capacity accompanied it to the Soudan in 1884 in the expedition under Sir Gerald Graham. Captain Plumer was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamai, and was mentioned in Despatches. In 1887 he passed through the Staff College, and from 1890 to 1893 was Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General in Jersey. In 1896 he served in the operations in South Africa under Sir Frederick Carrington, when he organized and commanded a corps of Mounted Rifles, subsequently obtaining another mention in Despatches and a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Colonel Plumer's experiences in this arduous campaign are described in a very interesting manner in his book "With an Irregular Corps in Matabeleland."

On his return to England, Colonel Plumer was appointed a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General and Instructor at Aldershot, from which he was called away to South Africa last year. On arrival at the Cape he at once went up country to Rhodesia, where he set about raising and organizing the Rhodesian Regiment of which he has since been in command. There is little doubt that if he had not kept watch and ward at Tuli during the earlier stages of the campaign there might have been a dangerous incursion of the enemy into Rhodesia, and, even as it was, a Boer commando appeared on the banks of the Crocodile River and exchanged shots with Plumer's patrols. Subsequently Plumer moved his camp to Gaberones which led to his coming in still closer touch with the Boers, and on several occasions he was sharply engaged. Latterly he made more than one gallant attempt to get through to Mafeking, but was sadly handicapped at first by drought and, later on, by the superior strength of the Boer cordon.

Colonel Plumer is the very man to uphold the honour of the Army, and to conserve the interests of the Empire in a tight corner like this. Level-headed, full of pluck and "go," self-reliant, resourceful, and everlastingly alert, he is, moreover, an ideal leader of Mounted Infantry, that comparatively new power in war of which we are only now beginning to learn the true significance.

From a Photograph by Ballard.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. C. O. PLUMER.

COMMANDING AT TULI, RHODESIA.

From a Photograph by *Downey.*

COLONEL R. G. KEKEWICH, LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

THE DEFENDER OF KIMBERLEY.

COLONEL KEKEWICH.

IN the record of the War in South Africa the Defence of Kimberley will always loom large, and there are several points about this achievement which entitle it to a distinct place in the military annals of the British Empire. Without seeking for a moment to depreciate individual heroism and private enterprise, the nature of the investment was such that, unless the officer in military authority in Kimberley had been a man of great parts and real capacity, the Diamond City might have found it impossible to hold out until relief came in the shape of French's far-ranging squadrons. It wanted, for instance, a strong man in such circumstances to impose the necessary restrictions upon the food supply, and great skill and management were needed to combat the enemy's immense superiority in guns. In a word, the Defence of Kimberley was an important military feat, and the authorities at home did well, at the conclusion of the siege, to mark their appreciation of the gallant and resourceful officer on whom the command of the garrison had devolved, by securing his prompt promotion to a brevet Colonelcy, to which very possibly, some further honour may be added later on.

Colonel Robert George Kekewich was born in 1854 and, twenty years later, was gazetted through the Militia into the old 102nd Foot, now the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from which he was transferred in a fortnight to the Buffs. He was fortunate in seeing service almost immediately in the Perak Expedition of 1875-6, of which such a vivid representation was given in the 1899 Tournament. He served for a time as Adjutant of his battalion, and, as a Captain, was in 1884 appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General in the Nile Expedition for the Relief of Gordon. Captain Kekewich so distinguished himself in this operation that he was given a brevet Majority, and a staff appointment in Egypt as Brigade-Major. In that capacity he again served with distinction in the Soudan in 1888, and was present in the action of Gamaizah.

Although not a Staff College man, Major Kekewich was now, by virtue of excellent service on the staff in the field, reckoned among the chosen few held to be qualified on that account for staff appointments in peace time. Accordingly, having left Egypt and attained promotion to a substantial majority in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, he served for six years, from 1891 to 1897, on the personal staff of the Madras command. In 1897 he re-joined the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers as second in command, and, in June, 1898, was transferred on promotion to the command of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

When the War in South Africa broke out, the Loyal North Lancashires were already in Cape Colony, and were promptly sent up under Colonel Kekewich to the Western Border. One wing of the regiment went to De Aar and subsequently took part in Methuen's battles, while the other was sent to Kimberley, of which Colonel Kekewich was appointed Military Commandant. How well he did his work we have seen, but it will probably only be known to a few how onerous and exhausting that work was, not to mention a certain amount of friction which is supposed to have occurred between the Military Commandant of Kimberley and a certain prominent civilian member of the garrison.

LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. N. G. LYTTELTON.

WHEN it was announced that an Army Corps was to be sent to South Africa, and that, wherever possible, regiments were to be brigaded on the good old system of grouping Guards, Fusiliers, and so forth together, a Brigade of Rifles became a foregone conclusion. Everyone, too, with the slightest knowledge of such things, was satisfied and pleased that this Brigade, when formed, should be placed in charge of such an excellent specimen of the Rifleman as Major-General the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton. Judged by actual results, too, the selection has been more than justified, since in all the heavy fighting that took place along the Tugela until Ladysmith was relieved there was no brigade more constantly and more heavily engaged than Lyttelton's. In the history of the war there are few finer episodes than the devoted attempt of this brigade to bring relief to the force at bay on Spion Kop, and throughout this anxious time both it and its commander kept their heads and went on fighting in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the "R.B." and the old Sixtieth.

Major-General The Hon. Neville Gerald Lyttelton, C.B., is the third son of the fourth Baron Lyttelton, and was born in October, 1845. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Rifle Brigade as an Ensign in 1865. From 1869 to 1873 he served as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Spencer during the latter's term as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and four years later saw service in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877. After a short spell at the War Office as Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, he accompanied the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 as A.D.C. to the Chief of the Staff, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For his services in this campaign he received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy.

From 1883 to 1885 Colonel Lyttelton was Military Secretary to Sir John Adye, Governor of Gibraltar, and from 1885 to 1890 he acted in a similar capacity on the Staff of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. In 1892 he became a substantive lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade at Dublin until 1894. He relinquished his command to go to the War Office as Assistant Adjutant-General, being subsequently transferred to the Military Secretary's Department in 1898. In the latter year he was, with the late Major-General Wauchope, selected for the command of a British brigade in the final advance on Khartoum. The manner in which he carried out this duty was recognised by special promotion to the rank of Major-General, and in 1899, the command of an Infantry brigade at Aldershot falling vacant, he obtained that coveted billet, thereby rendering his selection for South Africa doubly certain. At the close of the war General Lyttelton will presumably return to a post for which, apart from his ability, smartness, and varied regimental experience, he will have further qualified by the tenure of two important brigade commands on active service.

[Since the above was written, General Lyttelton has been appointed to the command of the 4th Division, which forms part of the Field Force in Natal.]

From a Photograph by *C. Knight.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. N. G. LYTTELTON, C.B.

COMMANDING FOURTH BRIGADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

From a Photograph by *C. Knight.*

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. BABINGTON,

COMMANDING FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BABINGTON.

PERHAPS there is no feature of the Second Boer War which has more persistently forced itself upon the notice of students than the scope afforded by the operations for the employment of every sort of mounted troops. The extraordinary mobility of the enemy, coupled with their skill in selecting positions from which it has been impossible to eject them without either frightful loss or by recourse to swift turning movements, has necessitated quite unusual efforts on our part to keep large bodies of cavalry and mounted infantry constantly in the field. In doing so the military authorities have been obliged to exercise the greatest possible care in the selection of leaders, since, splendidly efficient as our cavalry is, not every cavalry officer understands the handling of large bodies of mounted men, and very few cavalrymen above the rank of major have any but a superficial acquaintance with South African conditions.

Major-General J. M. Babington, Commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade in South Africa, meets these and several kindred requirements. He has not only commanded a very smart cavalry regiment but has been employed on the Staff in India as an Assistant Adjutant-General. He has served on the Personal Staff of one of the leading soldiers of the day, and, finally, he has been through a campaign in South Africa itself. It is not surprising therefore that, on the outbreak of the war, he should have been selected as one of General French's Brigadiers.

General James Melville Babington was born in 1854, and entered the 16th–the Scarlet–Lancers in 1873. From 1877 to 1880 he was Adjutant of the regiment, and in 1884 he accompanied Sir Charles Warren's Bechuanaland Expedition, for his services in which he was "honourably mentioned." From January, 1889, to July, 1890, Captain Babington was A.D.C. to Sir Evelyn Wood when the latter was commanding at Aldershot, in itself both a liberal military education and a marked compliment to the Lancer's ability, for Sir Evelyn never had any but good men round him. Returning as a Major to regimental duty, Babington succeeded to the command of the 16th Lancers in 1892, and held it for four years, subsequently going to the Punjab Command as Assistant Adjutant-General. This appointment he relinquished in 1899 to become a Cavalry Brigadier in South Africa.

General Babington has not been largely in evidence since the campaign was begun, but he has done some exceedingly useful work on the Lines of Communication, and in January last carried out a highly important reconnaissance from Belmont into the Orange Free State. Indeed he was the first British General to enter the Free State at the head of a hostile force, and it is probable that the information he collected was of singular value to Lord Roberts in connection with the earlier stages of the latter's magnificent march to Bloemfontein.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

THE death of this great Indian soldier during the preparation of this series has been a serious blow to the whole British Army. At no time would his loss have been other than most severely felt, but, coming at a time when the general outlook is far from promising, and when no more trusted Commander-in-Chief for India could possibly be found than this splendid type of gallant and sagacious Frontier leader, his death, at the comparatively early age of 59, must certainly be classed as a national, or, more correctly, as an Imperial misfortune.

Some indication of the brilliance of Lockhart's career may be gathered from the bare statement that he participated in eleven campaigns, and in five of these was in chief command. But this does not do justice to the wonderful ability and personal charm of the man which rendered him at all times not only easily successful in everything he undertook but popular to the verge of real affection with everyone with whom he came in contact. By the fighting classes of India he was simply adored, and his fine presence and gallant bearing endeared him scarcely less to the British soldier. As an explorer he carried out some remarkable journeys, and many important contributions to official military literature came from his ready pen. But his heart was in his work as a fighting man, and he has left behind him a grand record of daring achievement and skilful leadership.

A descendant of the "Lockharts of Lee," Sir William was born in 1841, and entered the Indian Army at the age of 17, just in time the see the "tail-end" of the Mutiny operations. In 1864-66 he served with the 14th Bengal Cavalry in the Bhutan Expedition, and in 1867-68 as A.D.C. to General Merewether in the Abyssinian campaign. After a spell of staff service in the Black Mountain Expedition, Lockhart, in 1876, took leave to the Dutch settlement in Acheen. It proved a "busman's holiday," for Lockhart could not resist the temptation of taking part in the Dutch War against the natives, and behaved with such conspicuous gallantry at the storming of Lambada that he was mentioned in the Dutch Despatches and was given the war medal. He returned to India very much pulled down by fever, and was still in staff employment when the Afghan War broke out, and he was selected to go to the front first as Road Commandant in the Khaibar, and afterwards as A.Q.M.G. to Lord Roberts during the operations around Kabul. For his services in this campaign he received the C.B.

Returning to Simla, Lockhart for two or three years had charge of the newly-formed Intelligence Branch which he left to carry out an important mission to Chitral. His next service was in Burma where he commanded a brigade. After a spell at home as Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs in Pall Mall, Lockhart returned to India in command of the Punjab Frontier Force. He commanded both the Miranzai Expeditions in 1891, and in 1892 the Isazai Field Force. In 1895, on the re-organisation of the Indian Army, he was given the Punjab Command, and shortly afterwards won a K.C.S.I. by his successful conduct of the Expedition to Waziristan.

In 1897 the great Frontier Risings broke out, and when finally the Afridis joined the revolt and closed the Khaibar Pass, Lockhart was entrusted with the difficult task of bringing them to their senses. This he did with his accustomed thoroughness, and at the head of over 30,000 men, whom he led into the very heart of the Afridi highlands, completely crushing all opposition. Only those to whom the difficulties of movement and transport in such a country, not to speak of the warlike qualities of the enemy, can have any conception of the real merit of this notable performance.

In December, 1898, Lockhart succeeded to the Indian Commander-in-Chiefship, but shortly afterwards fell into ill-health, doubtless accentuated by the strain imposed upon him during the Frontier Risings. At the beginning of the present year he appeared to be making a wonderful recovery, and about the middle of March the doctors hoped that it would be possible to send him home. His passage was arranged, but at the last moment he suffered a relapse, and on March 18 he passed away, to the deep regret of numbers of old comrades who had looked forward to seeing him dignify for the full term the lofty office to which by sheer merit he had so brilliantly and bravely risen.

From a Photograph by *Alex. Bassano.*

THE LATE GENERAL SIR W. S. A. LOCKHART, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR F. CARRINGTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,

ON SPECIAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON knows South Africa as perhaps no other officer in Her Majesty's Service knows it. He has spent the greater part of his service there, and, more than that, has availed himself to the fullest extent of his opportunities of travel. He has hunted, shot and fished with an object, for he was one of those who were wise enough to foresee years ago that sooner or later the Dutch would give us trouble. So high does his name stand among the natives that it is quite one to conjure by, as the saying goes, for they recognize that what General Carrington does not know about them is not worth knowing. This is the man to whom has been entrusted the duty of guarding the Rhodesian borders with a force of Colonials and Imperial Yeomanry in the present crisis in South Africa. The duty could scarcely have been placed in more competent hands.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Carrington was born August 23rd, 1844. On May 4th, 1864, he joined the 24th Regiment, now the South Wales Borderers, as Ensign. The first ten years of his service were uneventful; but in 1875 his chance came. The 1st Battalion of the "old 24th" had just been moved to the Cape from Gibraltar. Carrington was a subaltern; somebody was wanted to organize and command a corps of local mounted men for service in the Diamond Fields, where difficulties had arisen. He volunteered; his services were accepted. It was there that he laid the foundation of his reputation. Two years later found him at the head of "Carrington's Horse" on the occasion of the annexation of the Transvaal. In the Kaffir War of 1877, in the Transkei, he for the third time raised a mounted corps—the Frontier Light Horse —and was highly complimented. In the operations against the native chief Sekukuni, in 1878–79, he commanded the Transvaal Volunteers, and so high stood his good name, that to him was entrusted the charge of the advanced guard and left attack on the occasion of the capture of the stronghold. Advantage was now taken of the opportunity for recognising in a substantial manner the value of this tried leader. He was given the brevet of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and made a C.M.G., and at the same time chosen to command the whole of the local forces in the Cape Colony. This brought him in due course fresh field experience, as from November, 1880, to March, 1881, he commanded the Cape Mounted Riflemen, the corps he had been instrumental in raising against the Basutos when that warlike people were endeavouring to "make it hot" for the Boers. In these operations he was severely wounded, but with the pluck of a true soldier he would not yield his command, and his "gallantry, organising ability and wonderful resourcefulness" were brought prominently to the notice of the Colonial Office.

When next he took the field it was with Sir Charles Warren's Expedition to Bechuanaland in 1884–85, this time as Commandant of the 2nd Mounted Rifles. Sir Charles Warren formed the highest opinion of his abilities as a leader, and he placed on record his estimate of his worth. In the troubles in Zululand in 1888 Colonel Carrington, as he had become, was at the head of the Native Levies, who, it was said at the time, would have followed him "even to destruction, without a murmur," such was their belief in him. In May, 1894, he was promoted a Major-General, and a year later was appointed to the command of the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar. The native difficulty in Rhodesia called him back to South Africa in April, 1896, when he was entrusted with the direction of military operations, with what success has been shown conclusively during the last nine months. He took over command of the troops in the Belfast District in March, 1899, and it was whilst exercising the duties of that important charge that he was ordered to proceed yet again to South Africa on his present mission.

LIEUT.-GENERAL T. KELLY-KENNY, C.B.

THE old "2nd Queen's," known now as the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, are naturally proud of Lieut.-General Kelly-Kenny, a man who has done much since the introduction of the territorial system to keep alive the history of "Kirke's lambs" throughout the army.

General Kelly-Kenny is an Irishman, as his name implies. He comes of a good fighting and sporting stock. A soldier by instinct, he owes his progress in his profession to merit alone. Born February 27th, 1840, he was gazetted to the 2nd Queen's as Ensign, February 2nd, 1858. He had not been two years a subaltern when he was selected for Staff duties as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding in South Africa. But he was not destined to remain long at the Cape, for the war having broken out in North China in 1860 he proceeded there in time to secure an appointment as Orderly Officer to Brigadier Jephson, who took the 1st Battalion of the Queen's from the Cape to join the Expeditionary Force. He did duty as such in the action of Sinho, when he was mentioned in despatches, and at the taking of Tangku and the Taku Forts. He thus won his first war medal with clasp.

The "Queen's" were moved to England after the war, and Lieutenant Kelly-Kenny returned with them. Obtaining his company in July, 1866, he proceeded with the 1st Battalion to India in 1867, and having volunteered for service in the Abyssinian Expedition immediately after his arrival, was appointed to the command of a Division of the Transport Train, being at the close of operations brought to notice in despatches on account of his "zeal, energy and ability." Later, he determined to enter the Staff College, where he studied during 1874–75. He had, meanwhile, become a Major in his regiment, and on July 1st, 1881, was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. On September 29th, 1882, an ambition of his life was realised when he found himself appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion of the Queen's, at the head of which he rode at Portland, Tralee and Cork until September 29th, 1886, when he was placed on half-pay.

His term of inactivity was not, however, to be of long duration, as a year afterwards he was posted to the York District as Assistant Adjutant-General. This position he held for the full five years. In August, 1893, he joined the Staff at the Horse Guards as Assistant Adjutant-General, and in December of that year was transferred to Aldershot, where he acted as the Duke of Connaught's Chief Staff Officer until March, 1896. He was then appointed to a Brigade Command at that station, with the rank of Major-General. His substantive rank came to him in March, 1897, and in the July following he was recalled to Army Headquarters to fill the dual office of Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting. On the departure of Sir Redvers Buller for South Africa last October, General Kelly-Kenny was chosen to succeed him in command of the Aldershot District, with the rank of Lieut.-General. On December 4th he left for Cape Town as Lieut.-General Commanding the 6th Division, with which he has since been associated to the great advantage of all ranks serving under him, who, as an officer doing duty with the Division wrote recently, "regard him alike with affection and respect, and would follow him anywhere, knowing well that under his able leadership they would be taken straight to victory, whatever the odds were against them."

From a Photograph by *C. Knight.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS KELLY-KENNY, C.B.,

COMMANDING SIXTH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *Bassano.*

MAJOR-GENERAL J. F. BROCKLEHURST, M.V.O.

COMMANDING THE SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, NATAL FIELD FORCE.

MAJOR-GEN. J. F. BROCKLEHURST, M.V.O.

IT used to be said of the Household Cavalry that they were handsome, but useless. The public had been so accustomed to seeing the Cuirassier troopers taking part in Court functions only, that they had come to forget the splendid gallantry of the Household Brigade on the Field of Waterloo, and previously in the Peninsula, where they won the admiration of no less an authority than the "Iron Duke" himself, and returned to England to be honoured by their fellow-countrymen and receive special marks of Royal favour, which all allowed they had richly deserved. For something like seventy years the "Householders" were given no chance of distinguishing themselves. Various endeavours were made to secure for them a place in the Field Army, but, as little war after little war came, they were doomed to disappointment, so they had to bear their chagrin as best they could, crushing as it was to them to feel that the fault was not theirs that they were considered ornamental soldiers. In 1882 the Egyptian War furnished an opportunity for the employment of a considerable force of cavalry. Then it was that a decision was come to to employ a composite regiment, made up of a squadron each from the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. Great was the rejoicing at Knightsbridge, Regent's Park, and Windsor when the official decision was made known. Among the first officers of the Brigade to volunteer for service was the subject of this sketch.

Major-General John Fielden Brocklehurst is a typical Household Cavalryman of what we may call the "new school," inasmuch as he has been foremost in upholding the credit of the Brigade in a fighting sense. Born May 13th, 1852, and hailing from Lancashire, where his family is well known and respected, he received his first commission in the Royal Horse Guards December 2nd, 1874, from the Royal Lancashire Militia, with which he had been two years associated. The Blues were at that time commanded by Colonel Duncan Baillie, and to him young Brocklehurst in due course presented himself at Knightsbridge Barracks. The first few years of his military career were uneventful. He was promoted to his troop on May 18th, 1881; from that time to the present he has been a military personage of some repute. In August, 1882, he was fortunate enough to be among the earliest officers to be selected to accompany Colonel Milne-Home, his own immediate "Chief," to Egypt in command of a troop of the composite regiment. He served throughout the campaign under Lord Wolseley, including the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, receiving the war medal with clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star.

Returning to England he reverted to his regiment, but, keen soldier as he is, he was not altogether happy in the routine of barrack life between Windsor and London. Thus, when the idea of the Camel Corps was first broached for service in the Nile Expedition of 1884–85, he did his best to get himself selected. This, however, could not be arranged, but a place was nevertheless found for him on the Headquarters Staff, and he was ordered to embark as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master General for Remounts—a position of no little responsibility, but one he was eminently qualified to fill, with his wonderful judgment on all matters relating to the qualities, diseases and care of a horse. He acquitted himself so well that he was accorded a most flattering mention in despatches, which was followed by his promotion to a Brevet Majority. Then came more years of regimental duty. On January 18th, 1895, he succeeded the late Colonel Oliver Montagu in command of the Blues, and obtained the brevet rank of Colonel, January 18th, 1899. He had meanwhile been made a member of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of the Jubilee of 1897, and on June 16th, 1899, was appointed an Equerry to the Queen, which post he still holds. Directly there was a talk of war in South Africa, he went straight to his old friend Sir Redvers Buller and desired that his name might be noted for employment. The result was that he was offered and accepted the command of a Brigade of Cavalry, with the rank of Major-General, being the youngest General Officer at the front on his arrival. Landing in advance of Headquarters, he accompanied Lieutenant-General French to Ladysmith, took part in the fighting at Elandslaagte, when he came much under notice, and was afterwards left to command the Cavalry force in the town throughout the siege, which he did in a manner to call from Sir George White a flattering acknowledgment.

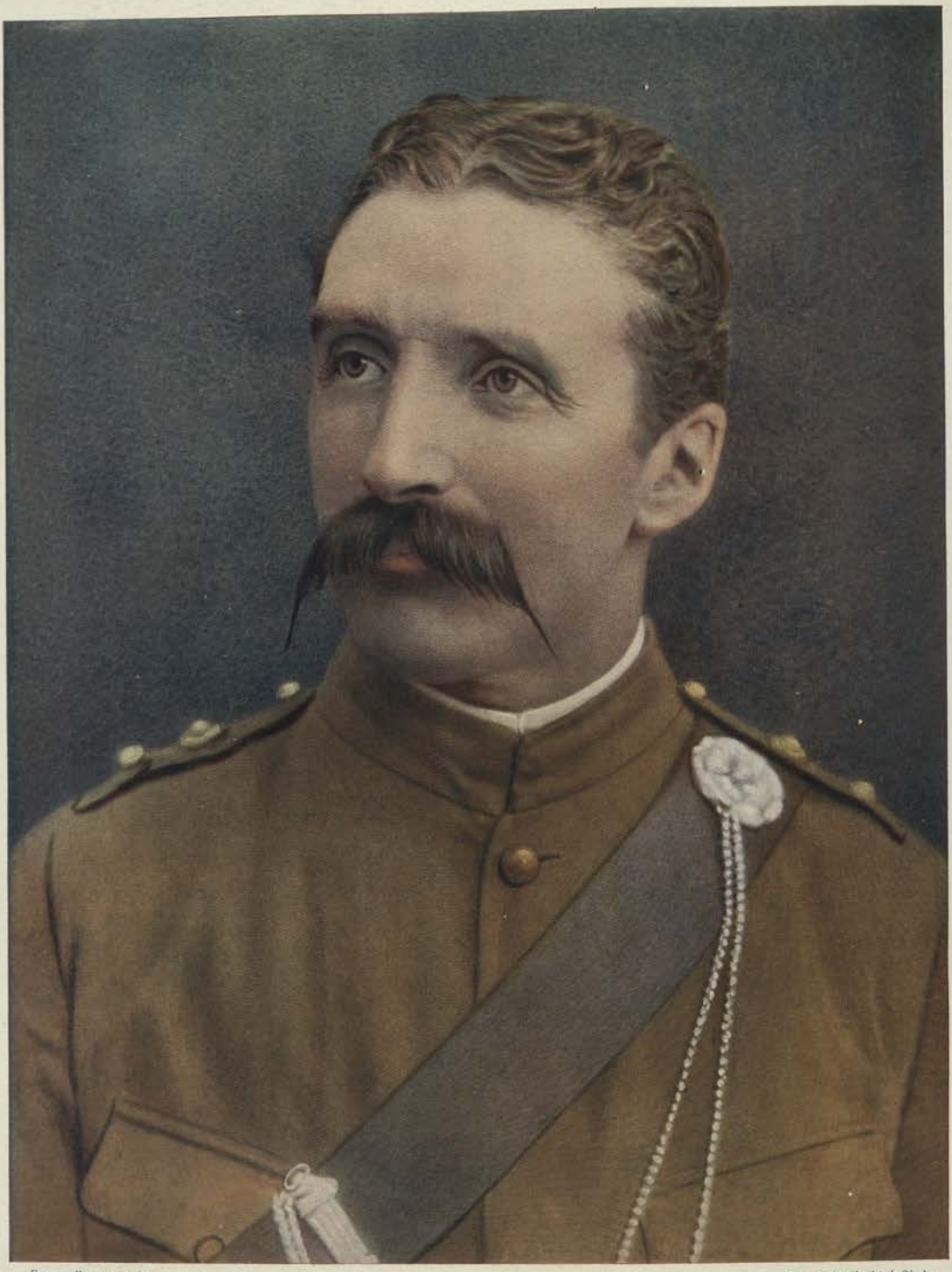
LIEUT.-COLONEL D. McT. LUMSDEN.

THE name of Lumsden stands high in India. And deservedly so, for in whatever capacity a Lumsden has been tried he has invariably brought credit on his native County of Aberdeen. There have been many Lumsdens in the political and military service, and as the history of British India shows, they have all of them proved to be Empire builders of the best kind. Lieut.-Colonel Dugald MacTavish Lumsden—better known now as "Lumsden of Lumsden's Horse"—is no exception to the rule. He is not a soldier in the strict sense, for he was not originally trained for the profession of arms. He went to India years ago to devote his energies to the development of the tea industry, then in its infancy. This he has done with the greatest success. Settling in Assam, his splendid qualities soon asserted themselves. He was one of those who recognised the importance of the Volunteer movement, and therefore readily espoused the cause in the district in which his lot was thrown. A Corps of Mounted Rifles existed, of which the late Sir William Lockhart once said that no better mounted troops could be found in the world for the operations of a hill campaign, as "every officer and man was a born leader, and once mounted made his horse part of himself." This Corps Lumsden joined and, as the Assam Light Horse, served in for years and assisted in bringing to the highest standard of efficiency.

When the war broke out in South Africa, Colonel Lumsden was in England. He applied to the War Office for permission to proceed to India to raise a Corps of Horse. But Lord Roberts had not come on to the scene at that early stage, and cavalry was an arm more or less discredited. Much disappointed, the gallant Lumsden wended his way to Australia, and it was there that he heard of Lord Roberts' appointment. He felt that his chance had come, and instantly prepared to return to Calcutta, where he arrived to find orders awaiting him to raise the Corps which had been previously declined.

Applications poured in, but the establishment was fixed at 250 sabres only. This resulted, of course, in many disappointments, but also in a force which in the matter of physique is perhaps unequalled in the whole army in South Africa. In his work of organisation Colonel Lumsden was ably seconded by that fine old soldier, Lieut.-Colonel E. Showers, who formerly held a commission in the army, had left the service to become a tea planter, and rode for years at the head of the Surma Valley Light Horse.

In due course all was ready, and the order came for embarkation. Before the Corps left India—Lumsden as commandant, and the intrepid Showers as second in command—it was inspected with due formality by the Viceroy, who referred in eulogistic terms to the high reputation of its "chiefs," who, he felt certain, would lead it to victory. It had not long to wait for its baptism of fire once it landed at the seat of war; but alas, the gallant Colonel Showers was destined to die a hero's death in his first engagement. At the time of writing, the subject of our sketch happily survives, and it is the hope of all his friends that he may be spared to reap the rewards of his pluck and enterprise, for a truer heart does not beat under khaki tunic than that of "Lumsden of Lumsden's Horse."



From a Photograph by *Bourne & Shepherd, Simla.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. McT. LUMSDEN.

COMMANDANT OF "LUMSDEN'S HORSE."

From a Photograph by *Lafayette.*

THE LATE LIEUTENANT THE HON. F. H. S. ROBERTS, V.C.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

LIEUT. THE HON. F. H. S. ROBERTS, V.C.

RARELY does a young officer take up duty with a British regiment under more favourable auspices than did Frederick Hugh Sherston Roberts. To be the son and the grandson of a distinguished soldier is, in itself, considered a recommendation for the profession of arms, but of Lieutenant Roberts it can fairly be said that he was the only son of the most popular soldier of his generation—Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C. After a course of training at Eton, where he won the regard of all by his open-hearted and chivalrous nature, young Roberts went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and at the age of nineteen was gazetted on June 10th, 1891, to the King's Royal Rifles as 2nd Lieutenant. Proceeding at once to India, he joined the 1st Battalion of his regiment at Rawul Pindi. Here he put in the first few months of his service. A brother officer wrote, a few weeks after his arrival, " Sir Frederick Roberts' son has just taken up duty. Officers and men are alike delighted with him, for he is full of enthusiasm and ever ready to enter with spirit into any sports. Modest and unassuming, he has made friends on all sides, and is an undoubted acquisition, but is burning to receive his 'baptism of fire.' " He had not long to wait, for his wish was gratified in 1892, when the difficulty in Isazai rendered it necessary to put a small expedition into the field, of which the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles formed part. Having obtained his lieutenancy June 22nd, 1894, he was chosen by the late Sir William Lockhart to act as his aide-de-camp in the Waziristan Expedition of 1894-95, and acquitted himself so well that the General made a flattering mention of him in his despatches. He received the Frontier War Medal with clasp for this campaign. In the Chitral Expedition of 1895 he was Aide-de-camp to General Sir Robert Low, when he was again mentioned in despatches, and obtained a second war medal.

Returning to England, he joined his father's staff in Ireland as Aide-de-camp in December, 1895. This position did not, however, prevent his getting to Egypt in 1898 for the Expedition to Khartoum, he having been selected by Sir Herbert Kitchener to act as one of his Aides-de-camp, when he was for the third time mentioned in despatches, and received both the Queen's and the Khedive's War Medals. When the staff was being formed for the South African Field Force last year he was offered by Sir Redvers Buller the post of Aide-de-camp on his personal Staff and as such he landed at Cape Town. Accompanying Sir Redvers afterwards to Natal, he had the misfortune to lose his life in the first action for the relief of Ladysmith, on December 15th, 1899, in circumstances of exceptional sadness, seeing that he was struck down at the very moment when he had so honourably won the decoration which, beyond all others, a brave soldier treasures—the Cross " for Valour."

The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of February 2nd, 1900, tells its own melancholy tale, and will act for all time as a standing monument to the heroism of a splendid young soldier, who died—as he would have wished to do—on the battle-field, fighting for his Queen and country.

> " The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officer, whose names have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery at the battle of Colenso."

Then follow the names of Captain W. N. Congreve, Rifle Brigade; Captain H. L. Reed, 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, King's Royal Rifle Corps (since deceased); Corporal G. E. Nourse, 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. The act of gallantry referred to was in connection with the attempt to save the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, after all the men serving them had been either killed or wounded or driven back by a murderous infantry fire. It was at that moment that the Captains Congreve and Reed, Lieutenant Roberts and Corporal Nourse rushed forward, and by a supreme effort managed to save two of the guns. But in the moment of victory Lieutenant Roberts fell mortally wounded, and died a few hours later, to the inexpressible grief of the whole British Empire.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MAJOR-GENERAL KNOX.

THE War in South Africa has been the grave of some reputations, but it is certainly going to be the manufactory of others. Let us hope that in the latter category will be included the name of the gallant commander of the 13th Brigade, who has already had some opportunity of showing his quality, and has worthily risen to the occasion, but who may well, before the War is ended, have attained a reputation on a plane quite different from that on which he has hitherto done, and admirably done, his duty.

General Knox's military career up to the date of the dispatch of the Sixth Division under General Kelly-Kenny to South Africa, was not an eventful one. Born in 1846, he entered at the age of 19 the old 85th, now the 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, in which corps the whole of his regimental service was done, and a battalion of which he commanded from 1890 to 1894. The only break in this long spell of thirty-five years' regimental duty, was an interval due to the Bechuanaland Expedition under Sir Charles Warren in 1884-5. In this Major Knox, as he was then, commanded the 4th Pioneers, and was honourably mentioned, subsequently receiving a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy.

After retiring from the Shropshire Light Infantry, Colonel Knox spent about a year on half-pay, and was then appointed to the command of the 32nd Regimental District (the Territorial Regiment of which is the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) with headquarters at Bodmin. When it became necessary to supplement the force in South Africa by the Fifth and Sixth Divisions, Colonel Knox was selected for the command of the 13th Brigade which formed part of the latter. The Sixth Division under General Kelly-Kenny, made, it will be remembered, a rather dramatic appearance, shortly after its arrival at Cape Town, on the northern border of Cape Colony near Thebus. Subsequently General Kelly-Kenny was recalled with General Knox's Brigade to take part in the advance on Bloemfontein, General Clements being left to take over General French's command at Arundel. General Knox was in charge of the 13th Brigade during the important action which General Kelly-Kenny fought with the rear-guard of Cronje's retreating army, shortly before the envelopment and surrender at Paardeberg.

From a Photograph by *C. Knight.*

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES EDMOND KNOX.

COMMANDING TWELFTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICA.

From a Photograph by *Mayall.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. THORNEYCROFT.

COMMANDING THORNEYCROFT'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.

LIEUT.-COL. A. W. THORNEYCROFT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER WHITELAW THORNEYCROFT is a soldier of whom more is likely to be heard. Of him a Staff-Officer wrote in October, 1899, from Natal: "Thorneycroft has been charged with the duty of raising and commanding a corps of mounted men, and needless to say recruits are flocking to his standard. His difficulty is to select the best from the number who offer themselves. He has only been out here for a short time, but his sojourn in the Colony has been long enough to secure for him the confidence of all who have had any dealings with him. I have no hesitation in saying that he is among the smartest, most resourceful and go-ahead officers of his rank that I have ever met. His capacity for organisation is wonderful, and if the body of mounted troops are allowed to bear his name, they are sure to distinguish themselves, for under a leader of his stamp they could not fail to do so." This was very high praise, yet, as subsequent events have shewn, it was well deserved.

Colonel Thorneycroft was born on January 19th, 1859. Being destined for the Army, he was appointed at the age of eighteen to a commission in the Militia, from which he passed on February 22nd, 1879, to a Second-Lieutenancy in the Royal Scots Fusiliers. His battalion had just left England for Natal, and thither the young Fusilier proceeded to join it. The Zulu War was at that moment imminent. Through that the Royal Scots Fusiliers fought gallantly, Thorneycroft with them as a junior Subaltern. Then came the difficulty with Sekukuni. The Royal Scots Fusiliers were to the fore, and conducted themselves admirably at the capture of the town and storming of the Fighting Koppie. But it rarely happens that very junior officers are afforded an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, so that Lieutenant Thorneycroft, as he had become, had to be satisfied with the South African medal and clasp as his share of the honours of war.

Scarcely, however, had Sekukuni been disposed of than the Boer War came upon us. Again the Royal Scots Fusiliers got their chance, and their services at the siege of Pretoria, in which Lieutenant Thorneycroft took his full share, is not likely readily to be forgotten in the history of British South Africa. A long period of inactivity followed for the old 21st. The subject of our sketch volunteered several times for active employment but was never fortunate enough to be selected. In due course, on January 23rd, 1887, he succeeded to his Company. This, he thought, might help him to earn another war decoration; but though he went on placing his services at the disposal of the military authorities for special employment there was no result. He would not, however, allow himself to be disappointed, so he stuck to his regiment and patiently awaited, in a Micawber like fashion, for "something to turn up."

Whilst quartered last summer at Aldershot, he received orders to embark at once for South Africa, and a few days afterwards was on his way to Natal, to take up the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and on October 17th was promoted to the rank of local Lieut.-Colonel and deputed to raise the Corps with which his name has been so honourably connected. How splendidly the Corps under his command has acquitted itself on every occasion in which it has been engaged is well known. Of its heroism at Spion Kop outside Ladysmith on January 23rd–24th, an officer of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers wrote at the time: "The behaviour of Colonel Thorneycroft and the men of his Mounted Infantry was beyond praise. To them is due, in a large measure, the fact that anybody came away alive. They had killed Captains the Hon. W. Petre and Knox-Gore, and Lieutenants Grenfell, Newnham, McCorquodale and the Hon. Hill-Trevor, and fourteen men, besides forty wounded. Poor Thorneycroft will doubtless receive blame in some quarters because he decided to retire, but I can vouch for it that there was no other course open to him in the position in which he found himself placed."

And it turned out as was expected. The indignation, however, with which the public received the expressions of censure in the Spion Kop despatches was in itself the best proof of public confidence in Colonel Thorneycroft, than whom a braver and better soldier never drew sword. What Sir Redvers Buller thinks of him he has already placed on record, and will in due course no doubt say again when the time comes for him to sum up the work of the Campaign in Natal.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. T. PRETYMAN, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE TINDAL PRETYMAN is a soldier after Lord Roberts' own heart, for he is an able administrator, a trustworthy leader and a courteous gentleman. He was born on March 1st, 1845, and after going through the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was appointed to the Royal Regiment of Artillery as Lieutenant, March 21st, 1865. For twelve years he did subaltern's duty with a battery, wearing most of that time the braided jacket of a horse-gunner. Obtaining his Captaincy on October 1st, 1877, he was posted to a battery in India; and it was then that he obtained his first step in the direction of professional distinction. The Afghan War broke out in 1878. Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, who was given command of a column, was making up his Staff, and decided to take Captain Pretyman, untried as he then was, as his Aide-de-Camp, a decision which he has had no cause since to regret. Thus it came about that the young gunner Captain took part in the operations which resulted in the taking of the Peiwar Kotal, and also in the affair of Sapari Pass, in the operations in the Khost Valley and at the battle of Charasiah, in all of which engagements he bore himself so well that when General Roberts was organising his column for the desperate march from Kabul to Kandahar his claims were not forgotten.

He was again with his "Chief" as Aide-de-Camp, rode with him from the beginning of the march to the end, taking part in the battle of September 1st, and coming in for a most flattering mention in despatches. For his services during the Afghan Campaign he was promoted twice by brevet, first to the rank of Major and afterwards to that of Lieut.-Colonel, whilst he was at the same time decorated with the war medal with three clasps and the bronze decoration for the Kabul-Kandahar march. After a period of leave in England, Lieut.-Colonel Pretyman returned to India, and on November 28th, 1881, took up the responsible duties of Military Secretary, Madras, which he held for three years until October, 1884.

On November 6th, 1885, he was promoted a Brevet-Colonel in the Army, and on April 1st, 1887, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery in India. This office he held for two-and-a-half years, only vacating it to accept the command of a second class District, Bengal, in November, 1889. It was whilst thus employed that the Isazai Expedition was put into the field in 1892; in this, Brigadier-General Pretyman was in command of the First Brigade. The enterprise proved a bloodless one and consequently there were no rewards; but those who were called upon to execute General Pretyman's orders were not slow to recognise what a capable soldier he was, and an officer, writing after the return to cantonment, expressed regret that there had been no fighting because, as he put it, "all ranks desired to show their good General how much they appreciated what he had done to make campaigning pleasant, though exacting of them the fullest demands when duty called for war's sacrifices in the shape of extra marching and nightly vigilance."

General Pretyman continued to exercise the duties of his Indian command until November 21st, 1894. His five years having expired, he returned to England. No further employment came to him as a Colonel. On June 11th, 1897, he was promoted a Major-General, but remained on the unemployed list until the end of last year, when Lord Roberts having been nominated for the direction of the South African Campaign, offered him the position of Commandant at Head-Quarters which he accepted with effect from December 23rd. He is now employed as Military Governor of Bloemfontein, and upon him devolved the duty recently of reading in the market square of President Steyn's late capital the proclamation annexing the Orange River Free State.

From a Photograph by *"Navy and Army."*

MAJOR-GENERAL G. T. PRETYMAN, C.B., R.A.

MILITARY COMMANDANT, BLOEMFONTEIN.

From a Photograph by *Debenham & Smith.*

MAJOR-GENERAL G. BARTON, C.B.

COMMANDING THE SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. BARTON, C.B.

NO more popular officer ever wore the uniform of the Royal Fusiliers than Major-General Geoffry Barton, who now occupies the proud position of Colonel of the Regiment, he having just been appointed in the room of General Sir Richard Wilbraham, deceased. Geoffry Barton was born on February 22nd, 1844, and received his commission as Ensign to the 7th Royal Fusiliers on October 3rd, 1862. He became Lieutenant on February 14th, 1865, and was Adjutant from 1869 to the end of 1873, when he was selected to proceed on special service to the Gold Coast for the Expedition to Kumassi under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Arriving on the scene of operations, he soon found himself face to face with the enemy. He was present at the battle of Amoaful, at the attack on Becquah, in the engagement at Jarbinbah, and took a prominent part in the operations which resulted in the capture of Kumassi. Being very favourably mentioned in despatches, he, besides receiving the war medal, was promoted to a half-pay company on April 1st, 1874, and noted for early employment. This came in the October following, when he was made Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R. Y. Shipley, C.B., commanding a Brigade at Aldershot, and gazetted to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. From the latter regiment he arranged a transfer on August 7th to his old corps, the Royal Fusiliers.

Remaining on the Staff at Aldershot until September 29th, 1877, he rejoined his regiment for a brief period, but in November, 1878, left England for South Africa on special service, and did duty throughout the Zulu War in command of the 4th Battalion Natal Native Contingent, being present in the battle of Ginginhlovo. On the close of the war he was twice mentioned in despatches, was decorated with the South African War Medal, and promoted to a Brevet-Majority. Returning to England, he entered himself for the Staff College, passed the entrance examination in the autumn of 1879, and joined at Camberley early in 1880. He remained at the college until the end of 1881, when he took his certificate with great credit. Then came a short term of regimental employment, but the war in Egypt in the autumn of 1882 brought him again on to the Staff, this time as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in Command of Military Police. He was present at the action at Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and was mentioned by Sir Garnet Wolseley so favourably in his final despatch, that in addition to the war medal and clasp and Khedive bronze star, he was decorated with the 4th class of the Osmanieh and promoted to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy. On January 20th, 1884, he took up the duties of Assistant Military Secretary at Hong-Kong, and in February, 1885, accompanied Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., to the Soudan, where he served on his Staff as Assistant Military Secretary throughout the operations of that year. His only reward for this service was a clasp to his Egyptian Medal.

For the next five years he was with his regiment, to the command of a battalion of which he succeeded on September 8th, 1890. He was at first with the home battalion, but at the end of 1891 effected an exchange to the 1st Battalion in India, where he did duty until September 3rd, 1894, when he was placed on half-pay at the end of his four years in this rank. But his period of ease was not to be for long, as on February 16th, 1895, he was recalled to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General, Thames District, being transferred on the 1st of April, 1897, to Chester in the same capacity. There he remained until October 27th, 1898, when, having attained the rank of Major-General, he had to vacate.

As a General Officer he had to rest in enforced retirement until the autumn of last year, when he was offered and accepted command of the 6th Brigade of the South African Field Force, forming part of the Division under Sir William Gatacre. He arrived at the Cape in November, and shortly afterwards accompanied Sir Redvers Buller to Natal, his brigade being transferred to the Division commanded by Lieut.-General Sir Francis Clery, under whose orders he served at the battle of Colenso, when the Fusilier Brigade so greatly distinguished itself. General Barton took part in all the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, and has added greatly to his reputation.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. P. BRABAZON, C.B.

THE military career of Major-General John Palmer Brabazon is of exceptional interest, inasmuch as it furnishes an instance in which an officer left the army after obtaining Captain's rank, and rejoined it as a subaltern at the age of thirty-one. It certainly speaks well for General Brabazon, that, notwithstanding the serious disadvantages under which he laboured when he determined to return to military duty, he has gone steadily forward, until he occupies to-day a prominent position in South Africa. Born on February 12th, 1843, it was on February 4th, 1863, that Gentleman Cadet Brabazon, was gazetted to a Cornetcy in the 16th Lancers. Six months afterwards, the young "Scarlet Lancer" was promoted to the rank of Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, and on July 10th, 1869, he was further advanced to the rank of Lieutenant and Captain. On February 26th, 1870, he exchanged to the 69th Regiment, and on September 24th, 1870, retired from the service by the sale of his commission.

When Sir Garnet Wolseley was nominated at the end of 1873 to proceed to the West Coast of Africa to conduct the Expedition to Kumassi, Captain Brabazon applied to accompany him, making known his readiness to embark in any capacity. He was permitted to go as a Special Service Volunteer, with the rank of Captain, being attached on arrival to the column under Captain (now Lieut.-General Sir William) Butler, in Western Akim, and afterwards to the Transport Service. So well was he reported upon, that in addition to the War Medal, he received the offer of a commission as Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars, being appointed on June 13th, 1874. Joining his regiment in India, he served with it in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and was afterwards employed as Officiating Brigade Major and Staff Officer of Cavalry, with the Kuram Field Force, being present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, in the operations in the Khost Valley, in the engagement at Charasiah on October 6th, 1879, and in the operations round Kabul in December, 1879, including the investment of Sherpur. Having come under the notice of Sir Frederick Roberts, he was selected to act as Cavalry Brigade Major in the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and was present at the battle before the latter place on September 1st, 1880. For his services he was repeatedly mentioned in Despatches, was promoted to a Brevet Majority, and received the War Medal with Clasp, and bronze decoration.

In 1884 the 10th Hussars were ordered to land at Suakim on their way home from India, for Sir Gerald Graham's Soudan Expedition, then being organised. Brevet Major Brabazon was with them, took an active part in the actions of El Teb and Tamai, and in recognition of his services, was promoted—May 21st, 1884—to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy, and decorated with the Egyptian Medal with Clasp, and Khedive's Star. When in the following year the Camel Corps was formed for the Nile Expedition, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Brabazon was the officer chosen to take out the 10th Hussars contingent. In this way he was able to play a prominent part in the operations of the Desert Column, and to be present in the disastrous engagement at Abu Klea, on February 16th and 17th, 1885, when the lamented Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart received his death wound, and the gallant Colonel Fred Burnaby was killed. His reward for this campaign was a Clasp *only*. On August 10th, 1889, he was promoted to his substantive majority in the 10th Hussars, and steps were at once taken to acknowledge his professional merits, he being on August 28th appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. He was promoted on February 12th, 1891, to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, and on May 13th following, was gazetted to the command of the 4th Hussars, which position he retained for five years, an extra year being given him in consequence of the splendid condition into which the regiment had been brought as a fighting unit under his hands. Then came a period of inaction; but on January 28th, 1899, he was posted to Canterbury as Colonel on the Staff to command the Cavalry there and at Shorncliffe. On the formation of the Field Force for South Africa, he was chosen to command a Cavalry Brigade, and promoted to the temporary rank of Major-General as from October 9th, 1899, and exercised the duties of that command under Lieut.-General French, until February 11th last, when he was specially nominated for the command of the Imperial Yeomanry, on account of his remarkable organising powers, and personal acquaintance with many of the best known officers of the Force. That command he has continued to hold up to now with the greatest advantage to all concerned. It only remains to be said, that General Brabazon was made a Companion of the Bath on June 3rd, 1893.

From a Photograph by *H. W. Barnett.*

MAJOR-GENERAL J. P. BRABAZON, C.B., A.D.C.

COMMANDING IMPERIAL YEOMANRY, SOUTH AFRICA.

From a Photograph by *G. Lekegian & Co., Cairo.*

THE LATE CAPTAIN THE HON. R. H. DE MONTMORENCY, V.C.

COMMANDING DE MONTMORENCY'S SCOUTS.

CAPT. THE HON. R. H. L. DE MONTMORENCY, V.C.

CAPTAIN RAYMOND HARVEY LODGE JOSEPH DE MONTMORENCY, V.C., 21st Lancers, Commandant of de Montmorency's "Scouts," lost his life whilst gallantly upholding the honour of his corps in face of the enemy near Stormberg on February 23rd, 1900. The circumstances were exceptionally sad, as this dashing young soldier had more than established his reputation, despatch after despatch having told of his heroism and the success with which he conducted the most perilous enterprises. On the day on which he was killed, he was out with his men patrolling, his companion being Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Hoskier, 3rd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, attached to the staff of Lieut.-General Sir William Gatacre. Captain de Montmorency had been told off to feel for the enemy, of whose strength and position General Gatacre required information. So far as is known, the party, consisting of the two officers and a few men found themselves suddenly in a tight corner, the enemy appearing from the cover of a kopje. After stubbornly holding their own for over an hour, and accounting for many Boers killed and wounded. Captain de Montmorency and Colonel Hoskier both fell. A divisional order issued by Sir William Gatacre, as the news reached his head-quarters, told its own sad tale. It ran as follows:—"It is with deep regret that the Lieut.-General has to record the sad news of the deaths, in face of the enemy, of Captain de Montmorency, V.C., Commanding de Montmorency's Scouts, and of Lieut.-Colonel Hoskier, 3rd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, who were killed whilst nobly doing their duty in face of the enemy, on a perilous enterprise for which they were eminently fitted by their dashing qualities and soldierly zeal, which made them respected by all ranks. By their deaths the division has lost two very valuable officers whose places it will be difficult to fill, and the General desires to place on record the full sense of his sorrow that two such valuable lives should have been lost."

Captain de Montmorency was the eldest son and heir of that fine and popular soldier, Major-General R. H. Frankfort de Montmorency, K.C.B., a Representative Peer of Ireland, who served with distinction in the Crimean, Indian Mutiny, and Abyssinian campaigns, and more recently in the Soudan. Born February 5th, 1867, young de Montmorency joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment on September 14th, 1887, and was transferred on October 12th following to the 21st Hussars. The regiment was under orders for embarkation for India, and thence young de Montmorency proceeded with it, taking over quarters at Bangalore, in the Madras Presidency. Shortly afterwards Lieut.-Colonel T. E. Hickman was appointed to the command from the 14th Hussars. Colonel Hickman's endeavour, from the day of joining to the day of his death on October 25th, 1892, was to make the 21st Hussars second to none in all matters of soldierly efficiency. All ranks threw themselves heartily into their military duties determined to give the readiest support to their ideal commanding officer. None were found keener than the young officers, and of these Lieutenant de Montmorency was most zealous. Thus it came about that when the Adjutancy fell vacant on July 1st, 1898, he was selected to fill the vacancy. How well he discharged his duties was proved by subsequent events. A Staff Officer wrote "I have been down with the General to Madras on an Inspection tour; we saw the 21st Hussars and the Chief did not know how highly to speak of the Regiment. It is a credit to all ranks, and if it ever gets a chance of seeing service it is bound to make a big name for itself. Colonel Hickman died at the head of his men rather than take leave to England and his splendid example has made a great impression."

The regiment had not long to wait for the opportunity of wetting its spears for it was moved to Egypt shortly afterwards, was then converted into a Lancer Corps and in the Autumn of 1898 was selected to accompany Sir Herbert Kitchener's expedition to Khartoum, where its gallantry won for it the honoured title it now bears, the "Empress of India's Lancers," whilst two of its officers and one of its men were decorated with the Victoria Cross Among them was Lieutenant de Montmorency. The act for which the award was made is thus recorded in the official archives—"At the battle of Khartoum on September 2nd, 1898, Lieutenant de Montmorency after the charge of the 21st Lancers returned to assist 2nd Lieutenant R. G. Grenfell who was lying surrounded by a large body of Dervishes. Lieutenant de Montmorency drove off the Dervishes and finding Lieutenant Grenfell dead put the body on his horse which then broke away, but Captain Kenna and Corporal Swarbrick came to his assistance and enabled him to rejoin his regiment which had begun to open a heavy fire on the enemy." On August 2nd, 1899, Lieutenant de Montmorency was gazetted Captain in the 21st Lancers. On October 28th he went to South Africa on Special Service to die the death that one of his strong soldierly instincts would have wished to die, facing the enemy and in discharge of a most trying duty for which he had been chosen by his General on account of his admitted fitness.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. TALBOT COKE.

THERE is no better Regiment in Her Majesty's Service than the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Wherever it goes it is welcomed for its high character; whatever it is called upon to do it does well. The Regiment has produced in its time many distinguished officers, but of those who have worn its uniform of recent years few have been given the opportunity of winning glory in the field. The reason will be obvious to all who are acquainted with British military history, fate having decreed that the old 25th should invariably have been out of the way when there has been fighting to be done. As the honours borne on its colours show, it served at Minden, Egmont-op-Zee, in Egypt, and at the recapture of the Island of Martinique. But between 1815 and 1878 it was always on the point of seeing service, yet never did. The first senior officer to break the record has been Major-General Talbot Coke. In these circumstances it will be readily understood that his career is watched with interest by the Regiment and its friends.

John Talbot Coke was born August 9th, 1841, and obtained his Commission as Ensign in the 21st North British Fusileers June 24th, 1859. On March 16th, 1860, he exchanged to the 25th King's Own Borderers, as it was then designated, and on August 23rd, 1861, was promoted to his Lieutenancy. On receiving his step he was at once appointed Adjutant, which position he filled with great advantage to all ranks of his Battalion until April 16th, 1865. On August 21st, 1866, he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In that year he served in the Fenian Raid in Canada, for which he, last year, received the War Medal lately issued to all survivors by the Government of Canada. On August 10th, 1875, he was gazetted to the 2nd West York Light Infantry Militia, at York, as Adjutant. There he remained until January 25th, 1881, when he reverted to duty with his own particular unit in view of his pending promotion to a Majority. His step came on June 8th following. On June 21st, 1885, he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel, and on July 1st, 1887, succeeded that popular old Borderer Colonel Charles Errol Hope, in command of the 2nd Battalion then occupying quarters at Aldershot. The following year took the Battalion to Egypt, and, shortly after its arrival, the activity of the Dervishes in the neighbourhood of Suakin led to the operations under Sir Francis Grenfell, in which the Borderers took part. At the action of Gamarzah the Regiment greatly distinguished itself, Lieutenant-Colonel Coke being mentioned in despatches, and receiving, besides the medal with clasp, the 3rd Class of the Order of the Medjidie, and the Khedive's bronze star. The following year the Battalion was again in the field, this time on the Nile, but the operations were unimportant.

On September 10th, 1890, Colonel Coke's connection with the Borderers ceased. He had to vacate his command under the conditions of the Royal Warrant. He left the Battalion in India, and, coming to England, settled down for a time at his beautiful seat, Debdale Hall, Mansfield. But his character stood too high for him to be left long out of employment. On April 8th, 1891, he was posted to Head Quarters in Ireland as Assistant Adjutant General. He was transferred in a similar capacity to the Curragh Camp on October 12th, 1894, and on March 13th, 1896, went to Aldershot as Deputy Adjutant General to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Here he added greatly to his reputation, so much so, that when his case came before the Promotion Board it was decided that it would be to the interest of the public service not to retire him for age disqualification, and he was consequently given the command of the troops at Mauritius with the rank of Major-General on May 28th, 1898. When in November last the 5th Division was formed for Service in South Africa Major-General Coke was offered command of the 10th Brigade, which he readily accepted. Since then he has taken his full share in the difficult operations of the Natal Field Force under Sir Redvers Buller. General Coke is a member of one of the oldest Derbyshire families; he is Lord of the Manor of Trusley in that county, and a J.P.

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MAJOR-GENERAL J. TALBOT COKE.

COMMANDING TENTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. C. McNEILL, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

EQUERRY TO H.M. THE QUEEN.

SIR JOHN McNEILL.

AT most State functions at which Her Majesty is present, a very familiar figure is that of Sir John McNeill, one of the Queen's Equerries, whom she is known to hold in high esteem, and whose name is familiar throughout the Service as that of a very gallant soldier and high-minded gentleman. As wearer of Her Majesty's own Cross "For Valour," with, moreover, forty years of active military service and six campaigns to his credit, it is singularly fitting that this fine old warrior should now constantly be found at the side of his Sovereign, her faithful attendant at ceremonial functions as he was ever her faithful servant in camp and quarters. Times have changed a good deal in regard to military matters since Sir John McNeill first drew his sword, and his experience may be said to cover a particularly comprehensive field, in which astonishing progress in a dozen different directions is indicated. But the qualities for which his career has been distinguished remain no less valuable as positive military virtues than they were when he entered the Army close upon half-a-century ago. Great general he is not, nor very distinguished leader; but he belongs to a very fine type of British soldier, and among the best and most illustrious names in our military pantheon there are few more truly honourable than that of John Carstairs McNeill.

Born in March, 1831, Sir John's first commission bears date December, 1850. His first war service was in the Mutiny campaign of 1857–8, in the course of which he was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in the operations of the Azinghur Field Force. He was rewarded for his brave behaviour with two mentions in Despatches and a brevet majority, no mean distinction for a youngster of little more than seven years' service. As a major in the old 107th Foot, now the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, McNeill went through the New Zealand War of 1861–5, in which he won his Victoria Cross and a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. Five distinct mentions in Despatches attest his sustained gallantry in half-a-dozen actions of this arduous campaign. In 1870 Colonel McNeill was attached to the Staff of Wolseley's Red River Expedition, and was subsequently decorated with the C.M.G. In 1873–4 he took part in the first Ashanti War, and was very severely wounded at the Defence of Essaman. Three more mentions in Despatches followed, and the C.B. After promotion to K.C.B. for services in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, McNeill was sent to Suakin in 1885 and commanded the force in the action at Tofrek. The Arab attack on his force, while halted, was in the nature of a surprise, and might have had serious results had not the troops, especially the Loodhiana Sikhs, who were included in the force, behaved with great steadiness. General McNeill retired from the Army in 1890. He has been an Equerry to the Queen since 1874.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. H. DOUGLAS, A.D.C.

OF the many "Gay Gordons" who now hold high rank in the Army few are better known and more respected than Major-General Charles Whittington Horsley Douglas, for it is recognized that whatever distinction he has earned has been due to merit only. Born in July, 1850, he was gazetted to a commission in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, by purchase December 16th, 1869. The regiment was stationed at that time in India, whither young Douglas proceeded, and where in due course he reported himself to the then Commanding Officer, none other than Lieut.-Colonel Forbes Macbean, father of the gallant officer who now rides at the head of the 1st Battalion in South Africa. On October 27th, 1871, Ensign Douglas obtained his Lieutenancy, he having been the last officer of the regiment to secure his step under purchase conditions, as the system was abolished by Royal Warrant within three days. Being not only very smart but equally popular with all ranks, Lieutenant Douglas, when the Adjutancy became vacant in December, 1876, was recommended for the post, and his appointment having been approved by the Commander-in-Chief at home, he had the satisfaction of doing duty in this important capacity throughout the operations of the Afghan War, including the engagement at Charasiah on December 6th, 1879, the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, the operations round Kabul in December, 1879, the investment of Sherpur, and the engagement at Charasiah on April 25th, 1880. For these services he received his first mention in despatches, and a war medal with clasps.

Then came the march from Kabul to Kandahar, in which the 92nd Highlanders played such a conspicuous part. Captain Douglas—he had been promoted to his company July 29th, 1880—accompanied the regiment and was with it in the reconnaissance of August 31st, and the battle of the following day in front of Kandahar, when his horse was shot under him. He was once more mentioned in despatches, and in recognition of his "great zeal and ability" was promoted to a Brevet-Majority, besides receiving the bronze decoration issued to all who took part in the march.

The following year took the "Gay Gordons" to South Africa for the Boer War, in which Major Douglas took part. For this, however, there was no reward. The regiment returned to England and did garrison duty at Edinburgh and elsewhere. Major Douglas discharged the duties of Adjutant for the second time from February 25th, 1882, to December 31st, 1884. The campaign in Egypt in 1885, however, gave him another chance of earning distinction, as he was selected to go out on Special Service. He left England in February, and after spending some time at Suakin was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in Egypt. At the close of the campaign he reverted to his regiment in which he had obtained promotion to a substantive Majority.

On March 6th, 1886, he was appointed Adjutant of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers and so acted for four years. After a further short spell of regimental work he was chosen to be a Brigade Major at Aldershot in May, 1893, and discharged Staff duties until May 28th, 1895, which he vacated, on promotion to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy. He returned to Aldershot on October 1st, 1895, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division, also taking charge of the instruction of officers. On May 11th, 1898, he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Before the end of the month, his higher rank having qualified him, he became Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot, and continued to act in that responsible capacity until October last when he took his departure for South Africa as Assistant Adjutant-General on the Head Quarters Staff of General Sir Redvers Buller, who is known to entertain the highest possible opinion of him. When the reorganisation of commands was carried out in February last, Colonel Douglas was chosen for the command of a Brigade, of which he is still in charge. As an old brother officer says: "A better soldier than Douglas never drew claymore. There is no detail of his profession which he has not mastered thoroughly. His whole heart is for his work, whatever that work may be. He is quick in his decisions, a splendid drill, and a master of tactics. His qualities as an administrator have been proved too often to need to be mentioned. I have met many good Adjutants, but without exaggeration I say that he was the best I ever came across. And to all his other good points may be added the fact that his heart is as 'true as steel.'"

From a Photograph by *Ball, Regent Street, W.*

MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. H. DOUGLAS, A.D.C.

COMMANDING NINTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *Ellis, Malta.*

MAJOR-GENERAL F. HOWARD, C.B., A.D.C.

COMMANDING EIGHTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. HOWARD, C.B., A.D.C.

THERE is no name which stands higher among the rising generation of "Green Jackets" than that of Major-General Francis Howard. General Howard is a typical rifleman of the best school, devoted to his profession and always anxious to uphold the character of the distinguished regiment in which his training was received. Born March 26th, 1848, he received his ensigncy in the Rifle Brigade by purchase, April 3rd, 1866, becoming Lieutenant May 28th, 1870. He took his certificate at the Hythe School of Musketry early in his career, doing so well that in November, 1870, he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to his battalion, which position he held until he obtained his Company on April 30th, 1878.

Promotion came to him just as he was returning from the Jowaki Expedition, 1877–78, in which he had earned his first war medal. He had not long to wait before he found himself in the field again, for at the end of 1878 he was ordered on active service with the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade for the Afghan War. He served with the Peshawur Valley Field Force, being present at the capture of Ali Musjid, and expeditions to Bazar Valley and Lughman Valley. Being then a Captain only, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, so he had to be satisfied with the medal and clasp. His Majority came to him on April 13th, 1882. For six years afterwards he did regimental duty, and it was as a Field Officer of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade that he served in the difficult operations in Burma in 1888–89, when he was mentioned in despatches and received a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy on August 23rd, 1889.

In due course he came to England, and on December 5th, 1894, found himself promoted to the command of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. His reputation was such that it was thought desirable to push him on, so on January 30th, 1895, he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the army. His battalion was at Malta in 1898 when it was decided to make a supreme effort to crush Mahdism by an advance on Khartoum, and it received orders to join Sir Herbert Kitchener's force. How well it did its duty at the battle of Khartoum is well known. Colonel Howard was mentioned in Sir Herbert Kitchener's despatches in most complimentary terms, and in acknowledgment of his splendid services was granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year in addition to receiving the British and Egyptian War Medals.

The Rifles were moved to Crete from Egypt. Here again Colonel Howard greatly distinguished himself by his conduct during the disturbance, so much so that the Foreign Office recommended him for a C.M.G., which he received June 3rd, 1899. On December 5th, 1898, his term of regimental command expired and he was placed on half pay, but on October 7th, 1899, he was officially gazetted to the command of a Brigade of the South African Field Force with the rank of Major-General, and did duty in that capacity throughout the Siege of Ladysmith. Of him, an officer who went through the siege wrote recently:—"We have been lucky enough to be in General Howard's Brigade. I have met many good soldiers in my time, but I must give credit to our gallant chief, for a better officer to serve under could not be found. General Howard is one of the strictest of disciplinarians, but he knows exactly where to draw the line. He is a splendid soldier, and no wonder the Rifle Brigade people are proud of him, for he is a credit to their cloth if ever man was. Everybody recognises the sterling good that is in him, and to serve with him is a satisfaction, so thoroughly is he master of his profession."

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LIEUT.-COLONEL E. C. BETHUNE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD CECIL BETHUNE is a soldier who has played many parts, and played them all well. Born June 23rd, 1855, the son of Admiral Bethune of Balfour, Fifeshire, he determined very early in life that no other calling would suit him but that of Mars, so he was trained accordingly and went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He received his commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders on September 10th, 1875, and, joining the regiment in India, served with it in the earlier phases of the Afghan War, 1879-80, including the operations around Kabul in December, 1879, for which he received the medal with clasp. In 1881 he went with the Gordon Highlanders to South Africa for the Boer War of that year, and was present in most of the operations in which the 92nd took part.

Returning to England he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the higher branches of his profession, and ultimately passed in the Autumn of 1884 the examination for entrance to the Staff College. He had become a Captain in the Gordon Highlanders on February 1st, 1884, and after passing from the College in December, 1896, he decided to effect an exchange to the Cavalry. He was gazetted on April 13th, 1887, to a troop in the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), which regiment he joined in India. But his claims for Staff employment were very soon recognised, and on October 20th, 1887, he was appointed a Garrison Instructor on the Madras establishment, which position he held, with much advantage to the Army, until October 19th, 1894. So high did his character stand, that on September 4th, 1895, he was specially selected for promotion to a Majority in the 16th Lancers. It was during his period of employment in Madras that he had the misfortune to lose his right hand by an accident. Such a thing would have incapacitated most men from continuing active service with the cavalry, but Major Bethune was not to be deterred from following his profession, and so from 1895 to January, 1898, he did duty as a squadron leader. He was then selected for further Staff employment in India, having been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, being transferred shortly afterwards to Bombay as an officiating Assistant Adjutant General. He was so employed when the trouble arose in South Africa.

On the Indian contingent being ordered to Natal, Major Bethune was chosen to accompany the cavalry as Brigade Major, but on arrival found himself posted to Durban as Commandant. It was whilst filling this responsible post that he was requested to raise Bethune's Mounted Infantry—with what success history will relate. For some time this intrepid leader acted as a Brigadier under the orders of General Sir Redvers Buller, having with him, besides his own well-trained troopers, the Imperial Light Infantry, two Naval 12-pounders, two Hotchkiss guns, two Field Artillery guns, and the Umvoti Mounted Rifles. In recognition of his brilliant services, he was lately appointed second in command of the 16th Lancers, but Sir Redvers Buller pointed out how desirable it was that he should not be interfered with, so for the present he remains at the head of the Corps which owes its existence to his energy. Colonel Bethune is in every respect a wonderful man, for notwithstanding the difficulties under which he labours—he having only one hand—there are few sports in which he does not excel. As for his qualities as a leader, they have been placed beyond doubt during the last nine months, when the work done by Bethune's Mounted Infantry has been the admiration of all classes in South Africa.

From a Photograph by *Earl de la Warr.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. BETHUNE.

COMMANDING BETHUNE'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.

From a Photograph by *W. Gregory & Co.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R. POLE-CAREW, C.B.

COMMANDING ELEVENTH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

LIEUT.-GENERAL R. POLE-CAREW, C.B.

LIEUT.-GENERAL REGINALD POLE-CAREW is a typical Guardsman of the new school, is a man who has lived with his valise packed ready to go anywhere, and do the proverbial anything. Born in May, 1849, he joined the Army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards May 17th, 1869, became Lieutenant and Captain August 14th, 1872, and was Instructor of Musketry to his battalion 1876–77. In November, 1879, he joined the Staff of Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts as Aide-de-Camp, and served throughout the Afghan Campaign of that and the following year, including the advance on Kabul, the engagement at Charasiah on October 6th, 1879, and in the operations around Kabul in December, 1879, including the investment of Sherpore. When General Roberts determined to make the march from Kabul to Kandahar which established his reputation, Captain Pole-Carew accompanied him. He was present at the Battle of Kandahar, and there greatly distinguished himself. Indeed, throughout the operations of the campaign Captain Pole-Carew was conspicuous by his " zeal, gallantry, and ability," as General Roberts put it in one of the many Despatches in which he brought the claims of the young Staff Officer to the notice of those in authority. Unfortunately, it was not found possible to recognise his merits. At the same time, it was made known to him that he would be rewarded later. All he got, therefore, for the year's hard campaigning was the War Medal with three clasps, and the Bronze Decoration, issued to all ranks who took part in the Kabul-Kandahar march.

Returning to England on the cessation of hostilities, Captain Pole-Carew went back to regimental duty with the Coldstream Guards. The Egyptian War of 1882 again brought him active employment, as he was chosen to be Orderly Officer to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Guards Brigade, and was present as such at the engagement of Tel-el-Mahuta and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For his services in Egypt he received the War Medal with clasp and Khedive's Star, whilst the Duke of Connaught personally acknowledged in handsome terms his sense of the assistance he had afforded him.

On July 1st, 1883, he was gazetted a Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and in October, 1884, rejoined the Staff of Sir Frederick Roberts as Military Secretary at Madras, where Sir Frederick was then local Commander-in-Chief. In November, 1885, General Roberts, as he still was, was nominated to succeed General Sir Donald Stewart as Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lieut.-Colonel Pole-Carew accompanied him to Calcutta as Military Secretary. In 1886–87 he went with him to Burma, and for his services was mentioned in Despatches, and received a Companionship of the Bath, and the War Medal with clasp. On June 30th, 1890, he vacated his appointment with Lord Roberts, and reverted to his Regiment, having on October 25th, 1888, been gazetted a Brevet-Colonel. On February 5th, 1895, he succeeded to the command of a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which he held until February 5th, 1899, when he was placed on half-pay.

His term of idleness was, however, to be of short duration, for directly it became known that there was a prospect of a war with the Boers, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Commandant at Headquarters, in which capacity he left England with Sir Redvers Buller's Staff in October last. Arriving at Cape Town he was sent, after a few weeks, to the front with Lord Methuen, and so was able to be present at the principal actions on the Modder River. When Sir Henry Colvile succeeded to the command of a division, Colonel Pole-Carew was selected to succeed him as Major-General in command of the Guards Brigade, and on April 16th last he was advanced, in recognition of his eminent services, to the command of a division with the rank of Lieut.-General. Since that time he has been foremost whenever there has been hard work to be done. Lord Roberts places the utmost reliance in him, and so the name of Pole-Carew has been mentioned frequently in the Despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, who has referred more than once to the excellence of his leadership. A better soldier than " Polly Carew," as he is familiarly called by his friends, never wore the Guards' bearskin, which is saying a good deal, having regard to the long roll of distinguished men who have in past times graduated in Her Majesty's Foot Guards.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. B. DICKSON, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BAILLIE BALLANTYNE DICKSON, C.B., may fairly be pronounced one of the most popular General Officers on the list of the British Cavalry. Born October 24th, 1842, he was originally in the Indian Service. He received his Commission as Cornet in the Bengal Cavalry shortly before the final disappearance of "John Company," on January 20th, 1860, becoming Lieutenant January 1st, 1862, Brevet-Captain January 20th, 1872, and Captain December 31st, 1872, when he was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, with which he remained until October 23rd, 1875. He then joined the 1st (Royal) Dragoons. He had been unlucky enough not to gain any war experience in India, and he was only too ready therefore, in the Summer of 1879, to proceed to South Africa on Special Service in connection with the Zulu War. Arriving at the Front he did duty with the Native Carrier Corps, and so gained the Medal with Clasp. On return to England he resumed duty with his regiment, in which he became Major on October 1st, 1881.

When in 1884 it was decided to make up a Camel Corps for service in the Nile Campaign, Major Dickson volunteered to go out in command of the detachment furnished by the Royal Dragoons. This he was allowed to do, and he served with great credit throughout the Campaign—from September, 1884, to March, 1885, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General—being present at the battle of Abu Klea, when Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart received his death wound. He himself was severely wounded. For his services he received the War Medal with Two Clasps, and the Khedive's Star, and on April 28th, 1885, was specially promoted to the Second Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards, which regiment he commanded from April 25th, 1887, to April 25th, 1893, and brought to an admirable degree of efficiency. For two years he was unemployed, but on March 10th, 1893, he was induced to accept command of the 49th Regimental District at Reading. This position he exchanged on May 1st, 1897, for the more congenial one of Colonel on the Staff commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Colchester.

On April 12th, 1899, he was appointed to the command of the troops in the Straits Settlements with the temporary rank of Major-General, and at the beginning of the year was selected to proceed to the Cape to take over command of a reinforcing Brigade of Cavalry, which was sent out from England. General Dickson is highly thought of at head-quarters. This is proved by the fact that his appointment to the command at Singapore was due largely to a desire that so able a cavalry officer should not be removed from the Active List under the operations of the age rule, as he would have been in October of last year had he not been promoted to Major-General's rank. He has devoted much thought to the subject of Cavalry tactics, and, as the late Lieut.-General Keith Fraser—for many years Inspector-General of Cavalry—used to say of him, "he could be trusted anywhere with a cavalry force, for it would not be his fault if those under him did not ride to glory." And General Fraser had many opportunities of forming an unbiassed opinion. It was during the celebrated Berkshire Cavalry Manœuvres that the qualities of leadership of General Dickson were first put to a practical test, and the name that he earned for himself then he has more than upheld since.

From a Photograph by *Bassano.*

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. B. DICKSON, C.B.

COMMANDING FOURTH CAVALRY BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K.C.B., D.S.O.

COMMANDING THE TENTH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICA.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K.C.B., D.S.O.

OF the many distinguished officers who graduated under Lord Kitchener in Egypt Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter is perhaps the best known, as he was essentially Lord Kitchener's fighting General. In the operations for the suppression of Mahdism General Hunter was entrusted with the duty of actually controlling in all actions the compact and highly disciplined forces which had been brought into such fine condition under Lord Kitchener's hand. It may be an exaggeration to say that the Army which defeated the Khalifa's brave followers at Atbara and before Khartoum was the most perfect fighting machine ever placed in battle array; but this, at any rate, can be said with perfect truth, that, led by Lord Kitchener and Sir Archibald Hunter, it was for the purposes for which it had been brought together a marvel of completeness. Lord Kitchener's was the brain that had originated the plan of campaign. In the execution of it in detail his popular Second in Command was given proper latitude. Hence all went well, friction being rendered impossible.

Sir Archibald Hunter has the distinction of having attained the rank of Major-General on the Establishment at a period of life when most soldiers consider themselves fortunate if they are in command of their regiments. He was born September 6th, 1856, and obtained his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant June 13th, 1874. Joining the 4th King's Own Regiment he in due course went to Hythe, took a First Class Certificate with credit, and became Musketry Instructor to his battalion on January 25th, 1879, exchanging these duties for those of Adjutant April 20th, 1880. Having got his company, August 30th, 1882, he determined to throw in his lot with the Egyptian Army, which he was appointed to on February 28th, 1884, and remained with until he went to India in March, 1899, as Major-General, to take over the command of a first-class district.

His record of war service and reward may be summarised as follows: Soudan Expedition, 1884–85—mentioned in Despatches, medal with clasp, bronze star, Brevet of Major, and 4th Class of the Osmanieh; Soudan, 1885–6–9, action at Giniss—severely wounded, mentioned in Despatches, D.S.O., 3rd Class of the Medjidieh; Action of Arguin, action of Toski—wounded, in command of a Brigade, mentioned in Despatches, clasp and Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; Expedition to Dongola, 1896, in command of Egyptian Division—mentioned in Despatches, promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field, British medal, Egyptian medal with two clasps; Nile Expedition, 1897, in command of Column—Action at Abu Hamed and occupation of Berber—mentioned in Despatches, 2nd Class of the Osmanieh, and two clasps to Egyptian medal; Nile Expedition, 1898, in command of Egyptian Infantry Division—Battles of Atbara and Khartoum—mentioned in Despatches, K.C.B., thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and two clasps to Egyptian medal.

When it was decided to send the Indian Expedition to Natal in the summer of 1899 Sir Archibald Hunter was chosen to accompany it with the view of his taking up the duties of Chief of the Staff to General Sir Redvers Buller. This, however, he was prevented from doing, as he went on to Ladysmith, and so was locked up there during the siege. But his services were invaluable to Sir George White, who has reported in high terms of admiration of this born leader. As soon as the relief of Ladysmith came General Hunter was ordered to proceed to the Cape, and since the beginning of March last he has been continually before the public as Lieut.-General Commanding the hard-fighting 10th Division, which has conducted itself so admirably on all occasions.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD CHESHAM.

WHEN Lord Roberts decided, before proceeding to South Africa, that it would be necessary largely to augment our force of Cavalry in the field, our military authorities were placed in a position of extreme difficulty. The ranks of Cavalry regiments on home service had been so depleted to make up those then at the front to war strength, that there remained but three corps which were fit to go on service. Lord Roberts wanted at least 10,000 mounted men from home alone. How were they to be raised? There was much consultation on the subject. It is due in a large measure to the influence and wonderful organizing capacity of Lord Chesham that Lord Roberts' demands were met, for he grasped the situation and resolved to make an appeal to the patriotism of his fellow-countrymen. Thus it was that the splendid fighting force—the Imperial Yeomanry—sprang into existence at the beginning of the year 1900. It had been the custom for some time past for ignorant critics to pronounce the Yeomanry an aristocratic sham. Lord Chesham always resented that view; and that he was right, and the critics wrong, the result of his appeal to his own regiment showed conclusively.

Charles William Compton Cavendish, Baron Chesham, of Chesham, in the County of Buckinghamshire, was born December 13th, 1850. He received his first commission in the Coldstream Guards on March 30th, 1870, but was transferred immediately afterwards to the 10th Hussars, of which regiment he became Adjutant May 17th, 1876. Obtaining his troop October 13th, 1877, he exchanged to the 16th Lancers, and shortly afterwards retired from the Regular Army, and was appointed July 2nd, 1897, to a troop in the Bucks Yeomanry. He was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment on April 24th, 1889. He has raised the corps to such a high standard of efficiency, that it is, perhaps, unequalled in the whole Yeomanry Service. It was only, therefore, in the nature of things that he should have been offered the command of the 10th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry when it came into existence in January last. His command consists of two Companies drawn from his own County and one each from Berkshire and Oxfordshire. This battalion was one of the first to land in South Africa, and was at once pushed on to the front. Thus it came about that the 10th Battalion was the first Yeomanry unit to receive its baptism of fire, its behaviour in Lord Methuen's action at Boshof having been highly commended by that distinguished commander, who pronounced the gallantry of the yeoman troopers as worthy the best traditions of the British Cavalry.

That Lord Chesham has the full confidence of those serving under him is proved by the following extract from the letter of one who wears the uniform of the 10th Battalion:—"We have had our first fighting experience at Boshof and have come through the ordeal splendidly. Lord Methuen—one of the best of soldiers and kindest of men—has been very complimentary, as he told us he never wished to lead better troops in action. We are all very glad of course, more particularly as any credit we earn for ourselves is even greater credit for Lord Chesham, our commanding officer, who is not only respected by his officers but loved by the non-commissioned officers and men. His Lordship seems to possess every quality that a good soldier should, and it is a real pleasure to all ranks to carry out his orders, because it is felt that he knows exactly how to handle men and get the best out of them without that bustling which is so irritating. We all recognise that we could not serve under a better chief." In recognition of Lord Chesham's success as a leader in the field he was offered the command of a brigade of the Imperial Yeomanry, and he took up his duties with the rank of Brigadier-General, under Major-General Brabazon, on March 4th, 1900. Since that time he has been indefatigable. He is the only Yeomanry officer who has been selected for so important a position, but everyone who knows him recognises the honour for which he has been chosen is one that he richly deserves.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD CHESHAM.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY, SOUTH AFRICA.

From a Photograph by *Lafayette, Dublin.*

MAJOR M. F. RIMINGTON.

COMMANDANT RIMINGTON'S GUIDES.

MAJOR M. F. RIMINGTON.

THE name of Rimington of "Rimington's Guides" stands out prominently in the records of recent South African campaigning, for the good work done by the corps, which owes its existence to the gallant Inniskilling, has been the theme of many a pen at the front. What makes the success of "Rimington's Guides" the more remarkable is that the corps is composed of men who were none of them soldiers by training when they were enrolled.

Recruited in Natal, they seemed to spring into existence as a disciplined body in response to a bugle call, and, having once gathered together in military formation, they decided among themselves that they had come to stop. At all events, they have followed their intrepid leader with loyalty and devotion, and whenever there has been hard fighting to be done, they have been in it, if possible. Yet it was scarcely as an actual fighting body that they were raised. It was the idea of their able commander that they, being men who knew the country, should act as a sort of Intelligence Corps—play the part, in fact, that the German Uhlans did in the War of 1870–71. These duties, however, came so easy to them that experience soon showed they could be the "Eyes and Ears of the Army" and something more besides. So it has come about that "Rimington's Guides" have earned a world-wide reputation.

Of their founder and commander, Major Michael Frederic Rimington, it may be said that a finer cavalry soldier never drew sabre. Born May 23rd, 1858, he entered the Service rather late in life, for he was well on the way to his twenty-fourth year when he was gazetted to the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons on October 22nd, 1881. The regiment was then in Natal, and there Lieutenant Rimington joined it. What was thought of him by his regimental superiors is best shown by the fact that when the Adjutancy of the Inniskillings fell vacant in August, 1886, he, still a Lieutenant, was selected to fill the appointment, which he held until October, 1888. In that year he was employed during the troubles in Zululand, and added considerably to his reputation by the way in which he discharged his duties in circumstances of extreme difficulty. He became Captain October 26th, 1887. The Inniskillings remained in South Africa until the end of 1890, and Captain Rimington was with them during the whole of their tour. This gave him, of course, a considerable insight into local methods, and to this early training his success recently has been doubtless largely due.

On April 3rd, 1897, he got his majority in his regiment. His character was such that he was immediately chosen to join the Staff of the Remount Department, and on September 1st, 1897, took up the duties of Staff-Captain in Ireland, which he held until he left for South Africa, on special service, in July, 1899. He had not landed long before it became evident that war was certain. Major Rimington, with his wide experience, was used as general-utility-man. Whatever he was called upon to do he did well. In all the circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that he should have brought the corps, at the head of which he has ridden for upwards of a year, to such an admirable state of perfection.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B.

ROYAL ASIA

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT CUNLIFFE LOW, now commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the Bombay Presidency, is an Indian Officer of the highest and best type. The late General Sir William Lockhart said truly of him, during his last visit to England, and on the eve of his departure to take up the chief command at Simla, that there was no position of responsibility which Sir Robert Low was not fitted to fill; and General Lockhart had enjoyed exceptional opportunities of forming an accurate estimate, for he and General Low had been associated for years, and had risen in the Service as friends and comrades in arms.

Born on January 28th, 1838, Sir Robert Low found himself gazetted to a cornetcy in the 9th Bengal Cavalry on August 26th, 1854; so that before he had attained his seventeenth year he was enrolled among that gallant band of heroes who, under the banner of "John Company," saved India at the time of the Mutiny. His promotion was rapid at first, for by September 29th, 1855, he had obtained his lieutenancy, and it was in that rank that he did duty during the Campaign of 1857–59, in which he played a conspicuous part at the siege and capture of Delhi, siege and capture of Lucknow, and operations in Central India. So conspicuous was he by his bravery that he was mentioned in Despatches, and received the thanks of the Government of India in addition to the war medal with clasp. On January 1st, 1862, he obtained his troop, and next year earned his second war medal in the Eusofzai Expedition. A brevet majority came to him on February 5th, 1872, and the substantive rank on July 16th, 1875. Promoted Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel February 8th, 1878, he served as such in the Afghan War, 1878–80. He first did duty with the Expedition to the Bazar Valley, but when Sir Frederick Roberts was forming his Staff for his famous march from Kabul to Kandahar Lieut.-Colonel Low was chosen for the responsible position of Director of Transport. How well he discharged his duties the Despatches show. His reward was a Companionship of the Bath, the medal with clasp, and the bronze decoration.

For the next five years Colonel Low devoted all his energies to perfecting the transport system, of which he was head. When it was decided to take measures to establish proper government in Burma, and depose the despot King Thebaw, General Roberts determined to take his old friend out of his office and give him a command in the field. On May 29th, 1886, he was gazetted a Brigadier-General, and he remained actively employed for two years, being frequently mentioned in Despatches and receiving a handsome acknowledgment from the Government of India. For his services in Burma he was created a K.C.B. On March 28th, 1892, he was appointed to the command of a first-class district in India, and it was whilst so employed that he was selected to conduct the difficult operations in Chitral in 1895. For that brilliant achievement, which reflected such great credit on British arms, he was thanked by the Government of India and raised to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Bath. On November 9th, 1896, he became a Lieut.-General, and, being then eligible for an Army Corps command, he took over his present duties in Bombay on October 28th, 1898, with the full confidence of all who knew him.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. C. LOW, G.C.B.

COMMANDING BOMBAY ARMY.

From a Photograph by *Bassano.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE, K.C.B.

COMMANDING THE BRITISH FORCES IN CHINA.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE, K.C.B.

LIKE so many of our best-known officers, the distinguished soldier who is now in command of the British Expedition to China is the son of a country rector, he having been born at Little Yeldham, Essex, on June 3rd, 1844. From his earliest years he was determined to follow the colours, and in due course was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 93rd Highlanders. This was on January 9th, 1863. The regiment was then in India, and thence the young subaltern proceeded. He had not long to wait before crossing swords with an enemy, as immediately on reporting himself he learnt that the 93rd were warned for service on the North-West Frontier, and there he did duty throughout the Second Eusofzai Expedition, including the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass. In 1865 he determined to try his luck in the Indian Staff Corps, and, having qualified in the usual way, was gazetted to his Lieutenancy on October 11th, 1866.

In the capacity of a subaltern he went through the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867–68, being twice mentioned in despatches, and receiving his second medal. The following year found him actively engaged again, this time against the Bezotis, when he was again brought to notice in despatches and thanked by the Government of India. Obtaining his company January 9th, 1875, he did duty with his regiment in the Jowaki Expedition, 1877–78, was again mentioned in despatches, and granted a clasp to his Frontier medal. He was still but a Captain when he went through the Afghan War of 1879–80. Here having come under the notice of Sir Frederick Roberts in the march from Kabul to Kandahar he was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with two clasps, the bronze decoration, and the brevet of Major. His substantive Majority followed on January 9th, 1883. In 1884 he served in the Zhob Valley Expedition, when he was again mentioned for zeal and ability. On January 9th, 1889, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and in 1891 added further to his reputation by serving in the Hazara Expedition, being mentioned in despatches and made a C.B. In 1892 he was actively employed in the Isazai Expedition.

He had then established for himself such a high character that the question arose as to how he was to be recognised. It was determined to recommend him for an Aide-de-Camp-ship to the Queen, and this honour was conferred upon him on February 1st, 1893. It carried with it the rank of Colonel in the Army. In 1894–95 he added to his brilliant record by serving in the Waziristan Expedition. He was for the eighth time mentioned in despatches and was given another clasp. On December 12th, 1896, he was selected to take command of a station in India as Colonel on the Staff, and it was whilst so employed that his first real chance came in the Frontier troubles of 1897, when he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Brigade, Tirah Field Force. He soon showed the qualities that were in him, and the reputation he earned for himself was such that the late Sir William Lockhart spoke of him more than once as "the hero of the war." He was highly commended in despatches for his splendid services, was made a K.C.B., and given the medal with two clasps. On his return to India he was appointed to the command of a Second Class District on July 25th, 1898, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and immediately afterwards was called to headquarters at Simla to officiate as Quarter-Master-General, which high office he was filling when his old friend General Sir Power Palmer selected him to proceed to China in chief command of the British Forces. There is, perhaps, no more popular officer in India than Sir Alfred Gaselee, and, as the details of his service show, there can be few with a wider experience of the difficulties and hardships of war. When it became known that he was to lead the British relieving force to Peking many were the applications for employment, for every officer knew that with Alfred Gaselee at its head the column, as it was, would be led straight to victory.

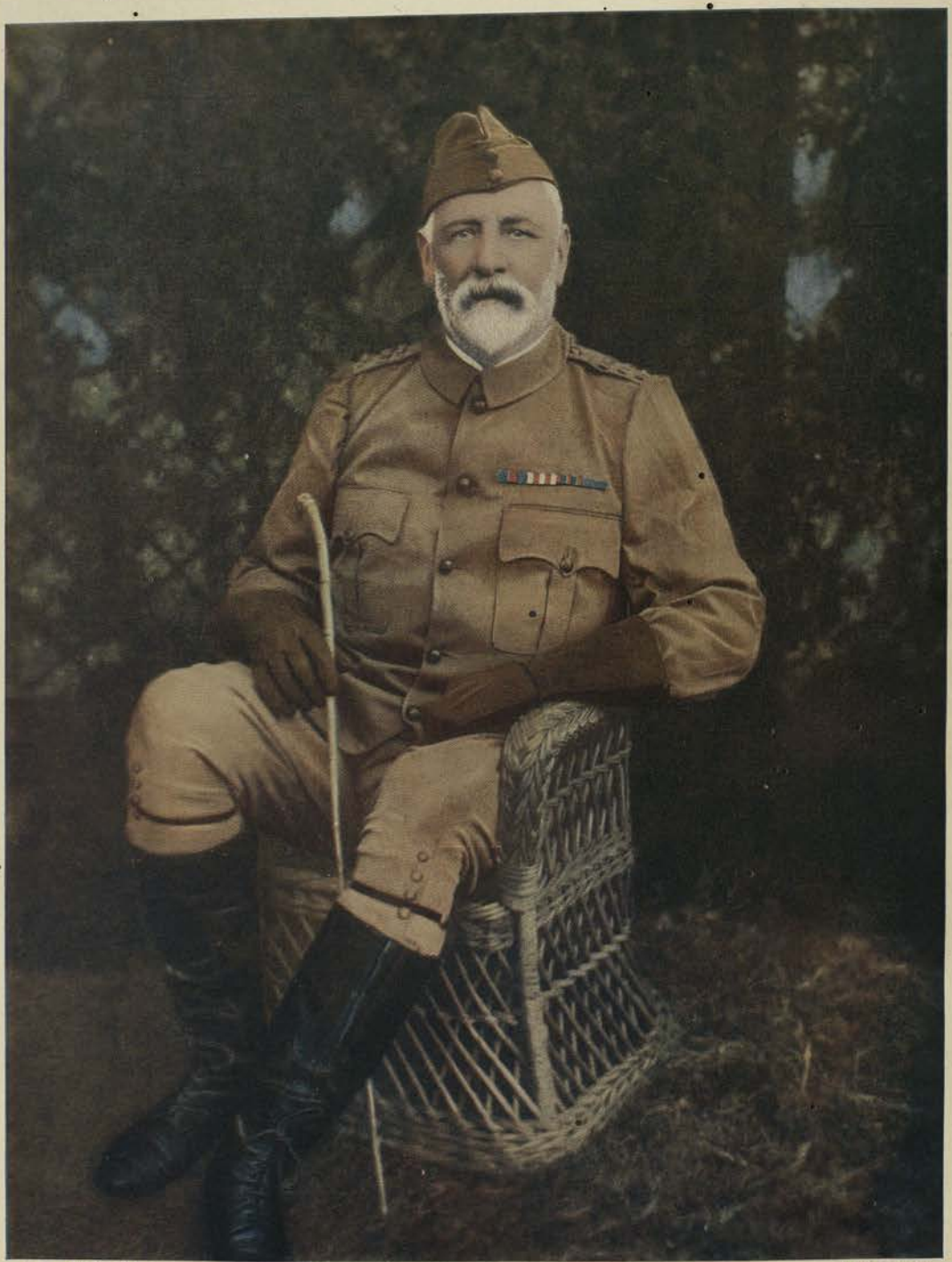
BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. G. DARTNELL, C.M.G.

THERE is, perhaps, no man better known in the Colony of Natal than Brigadier-General John George Dartnell, who for twenty-six years has been Commandant of the local Mounted Police, which he has raised to a high state of efficiency. Born at London, Ontario, in 1838, he received his first Commission as Ensign in the 86th Royal County Down Regiment on July 22nd, 1855, and at once joined headquarters in India. His name was down for purchase, and when a Lieutenancy became vacant in November, 1856, he was gazetted to the higher rank. The Mutiny broke out in the following year, and young Dartnell took the field with the gallant "County Downs."

The regiment was quartered in the Bombay Presidency, and thus found itself told off for duty with the Central India Field Force, under General Sir Hugh Rose, afterwards Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn. Lieutenant Dartnell was present at the storm and capture of Chundaree, and led the only successful escalade attack on the fortress of Jhansi. He was severely wounded in the assault, but his heroic conduct was brought to notice in Despatches. It was hoped that he would be awarded the Victoria Cross, which he fairly earned; but some difficulties arose to prevent his being so decorated, and he had to rest satisfied with the Medal and Clasp, and an official intimation that in recognition of his brilliant achievement, his name had been noted for special promotion. This soon came, for on May 13th, 1859, he was appointed to a Company in the 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, and joined in England. Service at home was not, however, to his liking, so he effected an exchange to the 27th Inniskilling Regiment in 1861, and returned to India, where in January, 1864, he received the gratifying news that Her Majesty, in consideration of his distinguished gallantry during the Mutiny, had promoted him to a Brevet-Majority. In the following year he came again under fire as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Tombs, V.C., in the Bhootan Expedition, including the re-capture of Dewangiri. For this service he was highly commended and received the Frontier Medal with Clasp.

His progress in the Service seemed then to be assured, but he hankered after a wider field of enterprise than the Army at that time presented, and shortly afterwards sold out and went to Natal, to take up the position of Chief of the Mounted Police Force, which he was called upon to organize. As Colonel Commandant of the Natal Volunteers and Mounted Police he was continually employed during the South African troubles of 1877–78–79, for which he wears the War Medal. An officer who was closely associated with him at that period has written to a friend—"of all the capable, self-reliant, brave, and clear-headed soldiers I ever met, I consider Dartnell out and away the best. His retirement was an irreparable loss to the Army, for having been trained in an Indian school only, he has none of the littlenesses of the home-made article." It has been placed on record many times what Lord Chelmsford thinks of him, for did he not lead the left flanking force of his lordship's column from Isandhlwana.

In the present campaign Brigadier-General Dartnell has been indefatigable. It was to his wonderful grasp of the situation that Major-General Yule was able to carry through so successfully the withdrawals from Dundee after Sir Penn Symons had been laid low. In that difficult operation General Yule relied implicitly on Colonel Dartnell's judgment. On reaching Ladysmith Dartnell was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the Natal Volunteers. Of him a Staff Officer wrote during the siege:—"Dartnell, who covered himself with credit again during the march from Dundee, is here the life and soul of the camp. It is scarcely to be wondered at that he is so popular, for, as a leader of men, I doubt whether he has an equal anywhere. This is saying a great deal, but it is not saying too much, as anyone who knows him will admit."



From a Photograph by *W. Lawes Caney.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. G. DARTNELL, C.M.G.

COMMANDING VOLUNTEER BRIGADE, NATAL FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry.*

COLONEL W. H. MACKINNON.

COMMANDING THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

COLONEL W. H. MACKINNON.

"IF that young officer ever gets his chance he will be certain to take full advantage of it, for there is not a better soldier in the Brigade of Guards." So said a distinguished General, once a Guardsman, and now alas! no more, on the occasion of an official inspection of one of the battalions of the brigade, of which he was an eye-witness in the summer of 1880. The young officer referred to was Captain and Adjutant William Henry Mackinnon, now Colonel Mackinnon, commanding the City of London Imperial Volunteers in South Africa. And the distinguished veteran has been proved to be right, as the constant mention of the "C.I.V.'s" in Lord Roberts' despatches shows conclusively.

Colonel Mackinnon, though one of the senior officers of his rank in the service, is not yet fifty years of age. Born December 15th, 1852, the son of an old and much respected ex-Guardsman, he was gazetted to the Grenadier Guards as Ensign and Lieutenant June 22nd, 1870, and became Lieutenant and Captain August 3rd, 1872. Being an enthusiastic soldier, he made up his mind to go in for an Adjutancy, and having obtained his desire in July, 1876, did Adjutant's duty from that date until January, 1881, when his advancement to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel compelled him to vacate. He was not, however, satisfied with the dull routine of garrison life in London and at Windsor, so in June, 1884, he went to Malta to act as Military Secretary to the Governor, exchanging those duties in July, 1885, for the position of Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras. Having become a regimental Major, second in command of a battalion, he was recalled to England at the end of 1886. On February 10th, 1889, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, and on July 26th, 1893, was chosen to take up the responsible duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Home District. How well he acquitted himself all are aware who had dealings with the Home District Authorities during the next five years. There was nothing that Colonel Mackinnon did not know. Always courteous and obliging, always smart and up to date, it was a happy period for everybody concerned, for as one qualified to express an opinion has placed on record—"A better A.A.-G. never donned a staff cap."

From July 25th, 1898, to October 28th, 1899, Colonel Mackinnon, to his great regret, was relegated to the freedom of the Half Pay List, but the despatch of the South African Field Force rendered vacant once more the office of Assistant Adjutant-General, Home District, and Lord Wolseley, looking about for someone to fill the opening, determined to re-appoint Colonel Mackinnon, who was so employed when at the beginning of the year the Lord Mayor raised the corps of volunteers who have so gallantly upheld the credit of their service in every action in which they have taken part—some thirty in all—in South Africa. It would indeed have been difficult to have found an officer better fitted than Colonel Mackinnon to command a volunteer battalion in any circumstances. For this particular charge he was pre-eminently qualified, for besides being an enthusiastic believer in the military spirit of the Citizen Army, he took pains, when on the Home District Staff, to study and understand its organisation. It is no exaggeration to say of him that he was a soldier made for the place. No wonder when led by such a man the "C.I.V.'s" have covered themselves with credit.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL.

A VERY "fine figure of a man" is Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Creed Russell, commanding the Southern District, headquarters Portsmouth, and very conspicuous at Southampton Docks was that fine figure on scores of important occasions on which troops were being shipped for South Africa in the earlier stages of the War. One can understand that Sir Baker Russell, like the "hot soldier" he is, and always has been, would have greatly preferred accompanying the troops to "seeing them off." But he has had his fair share of hard fighting, and in his own special line—that of cavalry leading—may well be content to let younger men have a chance of winning the distinction which he himself won well-nigh two decades back.

Sir Baker Creed Russell is the son of the late Capt. the Hon. W. Russell, of Ravensworth, Australia, and was born in 1837. He entered the Army in 1855 as a Cornet of the Carabiniers, and was present at Meerut on that eventful Sunday when the Mutiny first burst into flame. He served right through the Mutiny with great distinction, taking part in numerous actions, and in the pursuit of the redoubtable Tantia Topee, and emerging in 1858 with such an excellent record, that on the earliest opportunity he was given a brevet majority. In 1862 he was transferred to the 13th Hussars, which he subsequently commanded, and which, under his *régime*, became one of the smartest and best light cavalry regiments in the world. In 1873 Major Russell, as he was then, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in connection with the first Ashanti Expedition, and won fresh distinction in command of a native corps which he raised, organized, and led through all the principal actions. In 1879 he again served under Wolseley, this time in the Zulu campaign, in the course of which he had charge of the operations against Sekukuni. For these services he was made a K.C.M.G. and A.D.C. to the Queen.

In 1882 Sir Baker Russell accompanied the Expedition to Egypt in command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade. He led the midnight charge at Kassassin, was present at Tel-el-Kebir, and took part in the march to and occupation of Cairo, which was carried out by the Cavalry Division under Drury-Lowe.

In 1886 Sir Baker was for a short time Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, and from 1890 to 1894 was thoroughly in his element as General Officer Commanding the Aldershot Cavalry Brigade. From 1895 he was in charge of the North Western District, headquarters Chester; from 1896 to 1898 he held the important command of the troops in Bengal, and, returning to England in 1898, was posted to Portsmouth, where he is as popular as he is respected and admired—which is saying a great deal.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BAKER CREED RUSSELL, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

COMMANDING SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

From a Photograph by *Navy & Army Illustrated.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IAN HAMILTON, C.B., D.S.O.,

COMMANDING MOUNTED INFANTRY DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

LIEUT.-GENERAL IAN HAMILTON, C.B., D.S.O.

ON January 16th, 1853, was born to Major Hamilton, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, then stationed at Corfu, a son and heir, who was named Ian Standish Monteith. In due course Major Hamilton succeeded to the command of the 92nd Highlanders. That was in 1865. For five years he rode at the head of his regiment, which he took to India early in 1868. Returning to England, or rather Scotland, on retirement in 1869, his son Ian, he found, had resolved to follow in his footsteps, and so it was decided that he should join the Gordons, which he did on September 24th, 1872, as a Sub-Lieutenant, having spent the six preceding months on the establishment of the 12th Foot. It was not long before promotion reached him, as he became Lieutenant, April 24th, 1873. His first regimental experience was in India, and it was there he was serving when the Afghan War broke out in 1878, and called him into the field, his earliest experience of the din of war being in the action of Charasiah, on October 6th, 1879, when he so distinguished himself as to earn a mention in Despatches. In December following, the troubles occurred in the neighbourhood of Kabul. In these Lieutenant Hamilton bore his part so well that he was again mentioned and was subsequently decorated with the Afghan Medal and clasp. He unfortunately missed the Kabul-Kandahar march, in which the 92nd Highlanders won such renown, but he accompanied the regiment from India to South Africa for the Boer War of 1881, and was severely wounded, and for the third time mentioned.

Becoming Captain February 25th, 1882, he joined the Staff of Sir Frederick Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief of Madras, as Aide-de-Camp, performing the duties of this appointment until 1885, when he went to the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, in the Soudan, in order that he might see service in the Nile Expedition. He was employed as Captain of the Guard to the late Major-General Earle, commanding the River Column, and was present at the action of Kirbekan, in which that popular General fell mortally wounded. In recognition of his services he was mentioned in Despatches, promoted to a Brevet-Majority, and received the Medal with two clasps, and Khedive's Star. Going back to India he was re-posted to Sir Frederick Roberts' Staff as Aide-de-Camp. On March 9th, 1886, Sir Frederick having now become Commander-in-Chief at Simla, the Burmese Expedition took him during the following cold season to that province. Major Hamilton accompanied his chief and rendered such valuable assistance that he was mentioned in Despatches, promoted Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, and decorated with the War Medal and clasp.

On July 1st, 1890 an important appointment became vacant on the Simla Staff—that of Chief Musketry Officer—Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton was at hand; he was a musketry enthusiast; it was offered to him and at once accepted, with, as all know now, the best possible results, so far as the musketry efficiency of the Army in India is concerned.

He obtained the rank of Colonel, November 25th, 1891, and on April 8th, 1893, became Military Secretary to General Sir George White, who had succeeded Lord Roberts in the Indian command. This did not prevent his seeing active service with the Chitral Expedition under Sir Robert Low, in 1895, when he acted as Assistant Adjutant Quartermaster-General on the lines of communication. He was mentioned in Despatches and received a C.B. and the Medal with clasp. On the termination of hostilities he was given the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General in India. In the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897–98, he was once more to the fore doing duty with the Tirah Field Force—for some time in command of a Brigade.

Early in 1898 he was offered the post of Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, the duties of which he assumed on May 11th. He held the post until he embarked for Natal with his old chief, Sir George White, in September, 1899, in time to take part in the siege of Ladysmith. The reputation he made for himself in the fighting at Elands Laagte was such that Lord Roberts lost no time in providing for him directly he was available, as Lieut.-General in command of a Division of Mounted Infantry.

Since then scarcely a Despatch has appeared without some reference to Ian Hamilton and his work. He and his troops have been ubiquitous, and it may safely be predicted that when the honours for the war are distributed this dashing commander will be rewarded as he deserves to be, for he certainly may be considered one of the most prominent heroes of the war.

ROYAL ASIATIC

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. L. LESSARD.

THE Canadian troops of all arms have rendered valuable service in South Africa since the beginning of the year. Among the officers whose names have been foremost in connection with the contingent despatched by the Dominion to take part in the war, that of Lieut.-Colonel François Louis Lessard stand prominently forward. He was born in Quebec on December 9th, 1850, and joined the Canadian Militia as 2nd Lieutenant of Garrison Artillery in 1880. Four years later he applied for and obtained transfer to the Cavalry as Lieutenant, and was posted to the Royal Canadian Dragoons, one of the smartest and best of local regiments. In the Riel Rebellion of 1885 he greatly distinguished himself, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Middleton having brought his name to notice in Despatches in a way which at once established his reputation. He received the Medal with clasp inscribed "Saskatchewan" granted for the war, and was noted for special service.

Colonel Lessard was selected to visit England during the Jubilee celebrations of 1897, when he was decorated with the Queen's Medal. When it was decided to raise a contingent of Canadians for active service against the Boers, he was one of the first to volunteer, and was chosen to proceed to the Cape as Commandant of the 1st Mounted Rifles, a corps formed almost exclusively from among the members of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. This battalion has done admirable work, and has more than once been commended by Lord Roberts.

Of Colonel Lessard a Staff Officer wrote lately from the Cape. "Lessard has his regiment in excellent working order. It is a pleasure to be associated with him and with them. They strike one as being everything that one would desire Colonial Cavalry to be—good riders, first rate shots, horse-masters, and well disciplined lot of sterling good fellows. An order issued to them is an order which everyone knows will be obeyed cheerfully and to the letter. Always ready for work, and equally ready for play, nothing seems to upset them. What they do feel the loss of is tobacco; given that in plentiful supply, and all the other privations of campaigning are as nothing to them. But it has to be remembered that they are on the field here under the leadership of a soldier born. I never remember to have come across a better commanding officer than Colonel Lessard. Blessed with a quick eye and complete knowledge of all details of Cavalry drill, and administration, he has his regiment in the palm of his hand. Hence his men always turn up smiling, and horses fit for any rough work. It would be well for us if we had in our Cavalry of the Line many officers of the stamp of this gallant Canadian Dragoon." The officer who wrote thus was one of our best known Cavalry leaders, a man whose opinion is worth recording.

From a Photograph by *Gray.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. L. LESSARD,

CANADIAN MOUNTED INFANTRY, SOUTH AFRICA.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry.*

GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, V.C., G.C.B.

KEEPER OF THE JEWELS, TOWER OF LONDON.

GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, V.C., G.C.B.

THE name of Gough is associated with the best traditions of Indian Campaigning. It was on November 14th, 1833, that the subject of our sketch first saw the light. Being destined for an Indian career, he graduated at Addiscomb, and on September 4th, 1853, was gazetted to a Cornetcy, being posted to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, which he joined early in 1854. He first saw active service in the Indian Mutiny, when he was present at the siege, storming, and capture of Delhi. There he greatly distinguished himself as Adjutant of "Hudson's Horse." With a wing of that regiment he afterwards did duty in the actions of Bolundshur, Allyghur, and Agra, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore, affairs at Seraighat and Khodagunge, and siege and capture of Lucknow —severely wounded, and two horses shot under him—and action of Ranode. He was still but a subaltern when the war ended; he had, however, the satisfaction of reading his name in many Despatches, was thanked by the Governor-General of India in Council, noted for promotion to a Brevet-Majority, and received the Victoria Cross and the War Medal with three clasps.

The Victoria Cross was awarded for the following act of distinguished gallantry as recorded in the *London Gazette*:—"Lieutenant Gough, when in command of a party of 'Hudson's Horse' near Alumbagh, on November 12th, 1857, particularly distinguished himself by his forward bearing in charging across a swamp, and capturing two guns, although defended by a vastly superior body of the enemy. On this occasion he had his horse wounded in two places and his turban cut through by sword cuts whilst engaged in combat with three Sepoys. Lieutenant Gough also came prominently under notice near Jellalabad, Lucknow, on February 25th, 1858, by showing a brilliant example to his regiment when ordered to charge the enemy's guns. On this occasion he engaged himself in a series of single combats, until at length he was disabled by a musket ball through the leg whilst charging two Sepoys with bayonets."

Obtaining his Captaincy January 4th, 1861, he was at once promoted to his Brevet-Majority, and on May 16th, 1865, was appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps. He commanded the 12th Bengal Cavalry in the Abyssinian Expedition under Lieut.-General Sir Robert Napier in 1868, being present at the capture of Magdala. For this service he was mentioned in Despatches, and received a C.B. and the War Medal. On March 30th, 1869, he was promoted to the Brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and on October 1st, 1877, became a Brevet-Colonel. In the latter rank he took the field in 1878 for the Afghan Campaign. His first command was that of the Cavalry of the Kurum Force, in which capacity he was present at Sir Frederick Roberts' brilliant action at Peiwar Kotal, in the pursuit of the Afghans over the Shutargardan, in the affair in the Mangior Pass, and during the operations in Khost. Raised to the rank of Brigadier-General of Communications he took part in the difficult operations around Kabul in the winter 1879-80, and in the following year accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in his historic march from Kabul to Kandahar, when he commanded the Cavalry Brigade. He was present at the reconnaissance of August 31st, in command of the troops engaged, and in the pursuit of the following day. General Roberts mentioned his name over and over again in Despatches, and as the reward of his services he received the K.C.B., the War Medal with four clasps and the Bronze Decoration. He was appointed to the command of a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier-General on March 27th, 1884, and on promotion as Major-General February 6th, 1887, was advanced to a First Class District. He became a Lieut.-General June 13th, 1891, and a General May 16th, 1894. He vacated his Indian command March 31st, 1892, since which time he has held no military employment, but on the death, two years ago, of Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Middleton, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty selected him for the position of Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London.

GENERAL E. F. CHAPMAN, C.B.

THE Indian Artillery of "John Company's" days produced some distinguished soldiers. Amongst them was General Edward Francis Chapman. Born November 14th, 1840, this gallant Officer joined the Bengal Artillery as a 2nd Lieutenant, June 12th, 1858. Unfortunately, he landed in India too late to participate in the glories of the Mutiny Campaign. This was a great disappointment to him, the more so as ill luck followed for ten years. Early in his career, however, his abilities were recognised, for no less an authority than Lord Roberts, predicted that Chapman would "make his mark." It was principally due, no doubt, to Lord Roberts' influence that the youthful Gunner was selected in 1868 to take out to Abyssinia B Battery Mounted Ordnance from England, to join the Expedition under Sir Robert Napier, then being organised in Bombay. So conspicuous was Lieutenant Chapman on landing, that Brigadier-General Petrie, Commanding the Artillery, appointed him to his Staff as Aide-de-Camp, and it was in that capacity he was present at the Action of Arogee and Fall of Magdala. For his services he was mentioned in Despatches, and received the War Medal.

It was not until January 21st, 1872, that he obtained the rank of Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, but he had previously passed through the Staff College, and thus it came about that he was on March 10th, 1871, gazetted to the Staff in India as a Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General. The duties of that office he filled with marked ability until December 30th, 1876, when he was raised to the dignity of an Assistant Quarter-Master-General. The break out of the Afghan War found him so employed. He was at once selected for service, and took the field as Deputy-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General of the Ghuznee and Northern Afghanistan Field Forces, and was present in the important engagement of Ahmed Kheyl, for which he received a most flattering mention in Despatches. Later on he accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march from Kabul to Kandahar, being present at the battle of September 1st, 1880. He was again honourably mentioned in Despatches, was promoted to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy, and received a C.B., the War Medal with two clasps, and the Bronze Decoration.

On returning to India, he became First Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Head-quarters, exchanging those duties January 21st, 1881, for the responsible position of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Donald Stewart. It was represented by the latter revered officer that Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman deserved some special recognition, so on December 31st, 1881, he had the gratification of finding himself gazetted an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Colonel in the Army. On November 24th, 1885, he was appointed Quarter-Master-General in India, and in the following winter proceeded to Burma in connection with the Campaign in that quarter. For his services he was afterwards decorated with the Medal and clasp. Coming to England, on vacating the Quarter-Master-Generalship, February 22nd, 1889, he became a Major-General September 20th, 1889, and on April 1st, 1891, took up duty at the War Office as Director of Military Intelligence, which office he held for the full period of five years. He was promoted Lieutenant-General, December 13th, 1892, and General, March 15th, 1896, and since May 6th, 1896, has been in Command of the Troops in Scotland, where he is recognised as an able administrator and an officer of judgment and independence of character.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry.*

General E. F. CHAPMAN, C.B.,

Commanding the Troops in Scotland.

From a Photograph by *Knight.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. J. T. HILDYARD, C.B.,

COMMANDING FIFTH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICA.

LIEUT.-GENERAL H. J. T. HILDYARD, C.B.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HILDYARD is well known as a former Commandant at the Staff College, Camberley, an institution which he did much to reform and improve. He has ever devoted his best energies to his profession, and is one of those progressive soldiers who keep a close eye on all that goes on in Continental armies, holding strong views on the subject of insularism, and the dangers which may accrue therefrom.

General Hildyard was born July 5th, 1846, and was originally destined for the Royal Navy, with which he served from September 13th, 1859, to November 28th, 1864, when he was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 12th Regiment. Transferred on May 1st, 1867, to the 71st Highland Light Infantry, his Lieutenancy came to him on September 16th, 1868. He at once took up the duties of Adjutant, which he discharged until September 30th, 1875. He resigned this appointment in order to join the Staff College, which he entered in February, 1876, and passed from at the end of 1877. On October 28th, 1878, he was promoted to his Company in the Highland Light Infantry, and on August 6th, 1878, received his first staff appointment as Brigade Major at Cyprus, exchanging that position November 27th, 1878, for a similar one at Gibraltar, where he was stationed when the difficulty arose in Egypt in the summer of 1882, and necessitated the despatch of the Expedition under General Sir Garnet Wolseley. Captain Hildyard had obtained his Majority on May 6th, 1882, and it was in that rank he took the field as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 1st Division. He was present in the engagements at El-Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, at the action at Kassassin on September 9th, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; was mentioned in Despatches in the highest terms for zeal and ability, and, besides the medal with clasp, and bronze star, was promoted to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, and decorated with the 4th Class of the Osmanieh.

The war over, Lieut.-Colonel Hildyard returned to his staff appointment at Gibraltar, which he retained until August, 1883. His reputation, however, now stood so high that it was decided to bring him on to the Headquarters Staff of the Army as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. He was gazetted from December 9th, 1883, and remained at the Horse Guards until March 31st, 1889, doing much valuable work. He had obtained the Brevet rank of Colonel on November 18th, 1886, but, being still a Major regimentally when his connection with the Horse Guards ceased, he was promoted a substantive Lieut.-Colonel on half-pay on May 6th, 1889, and on October 7th following went to Aldershot as Assistant Adjutant-General with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. A vacancy having occurred for an Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, Colonel Hildyard returned there on April 1st, 1891. On August 12th, 1893, he was selected for the appointment of Commandant of the Staff College, and on February 25th, 1898, was transferred to Aldershot, with the rank of Major-General, to command an Infantry Brigade. When it was resolved to send the Army Corps to South Africa last year, under General Sir Redvers Buller, Major-General Hildyard was one of the first officers to whom the intimation was made that he had been chosen for the command of a Brigade. He left England on October 9th and landed at Cape Town at the head of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, under Lord Methuen. Sir Redvers Buller having determined to proceed to Natal, General Hildyard was selected to embark with the Division under command of Lieut.-General Sir Francis Clery. On April 26th, 1900, he succeeded Lieut.-General Sir Charles Warren in command of the 5th Division. He has played a leading part in all the principal operations on the Natal side, and has several times been mentioned for good work done.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. P. AIREY, D.S.O.

LIEUT.-COLONEL AIREY, D.S.O., has done as much as any living man in the Australian Colonies to advance the interests of Imperial Federation, which movement has made such great headway during the last twenty years. Colonel Airey thoroughly recognised the advantages which the Colonies gain by their connection with the Mother Country. In no respect is it more important, of course, than that a proper understanding should exist as to the relative responsibilities of all parties under the head of defence. It is due to officers of the stamp of Colonel Airey that the lines have been laid down of a system which promises to produce the best effects, so far as both home and colonial interests are concerned—a system the fundamental principles of which are mutual help, mutual sympathy and mutual confidence.

Born in Yorkshire on August 3rd, 1844, the son of Captain Henry C. Airey, of the 29th Regiment, Henry Park Airey was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, now the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, before he had reached his seventeenth year. He at once proceeded to India, and there saw the new unit added to the Establishment of Her Majesty's Infantry of the Line, on the amalgamation of the Queen's and "John Company's" armies in 1861–62. He served for five years in India, and, having determined to retire and settle in Australia as a sugar planter, was induced in 1877 to accept a commission as Lieutenant in the New South Wales Artillery. In 1885, when the Colony resolved to send a contingent of her troops on active service to the Soudan, Captain Airey accompanied it. He served in the advance on Tamai, where he came under notice for his excellent qualities as a leader. For this campaign he wears the war medal and clasp and Khedive's star. In 1886 he proceeded to Burma as a Special Service Officer, and did duty in the field throughout the cold season, being severely wounded in action. He was honourably mentioned in Despatches by the Government of India, and also in official Despatches published in the *London Gazette*, September 2nd, 1887; received the medal with clasp, the Distinguished Service Order, and was promoted to a Brevet-Majority for distinguished conduct in face of the enemy. In 1893–94 Major Airey showed his interest in his military duties by attending the Artillery and Cavalry Camps in Northern India.

When the Australian Colonies resolved to send a force into the field in South Africa, Lieut.-Colonel Airey, who was promoted to the command of a Brigade Division of the Permanent Artillery in New South Wales on September 14th, 1895, was at once chosen to take command of a battalion of 500 men—half of the total force which the combined Australian Colonies have supplied in the shape of a Bushmen's Corps. The work the corps under his command has accomplished has been in the highest degree creditable, alike to the commandant and those executing his orders; and when the war comes finally to an end and the question of rewards has to be considered it may reasonably be predicted that some handsome acknowledgment will be reserved for this intrepid and popular leader.

From a Photograph by *Kerry & Co.*

COLONEL H. P. AIREY, D.S.O.,

COMMANDING FIRST BUSHMEN'S CONTINGENT, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

From a Photograph by *Cumming*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS CLERY, K.C.B.,

COMMANDING SECOND DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICA.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS CLERY, K.C.B.

THE name of Lieut.-General Sir Cornelius Francis Clery is best known as the author of a standard work on Tactics, a work which has long been accepted as a text-book by our own military authorities, and is so well thought of that it has been translated into at least four foreign languages. Like so many of our other more prominent sons of Mars, Sir Francis Clery is an Irishman, his family having for generations been settled in the picturesque county of Cork. It was there that the subject of our sketch was born on February 13th, 1838. Early in life he developed strong military instincts, and so it was resolved that he should become a soldier. Thus, on March 5th, 1858, he was gazetted to an Ensigncy in a regiment whose distinguished services during the Indian Mutiny had earned for it a world-wide reputation—the 32nd Light Infantry—obtaining his Lieutenancy June 5th, 1859. Young Clery was Adjutant of his regiment from November 5th, 1861, to January 15th, 1866, when promotion to a Company disqualified him for retaining a position which he had held with the utmost credit. Good soldier though he had shown himself to be, he seemed almost to despair of getting a look in on service; but he went to the Staff College in 1869, and passing out at the end of 1870 made such a record that he was at once appointed an Instructor of Tactics at the Royal Military College, taking up his duties on January 27th, 1871, and exchanging them on September 4th, 1872, for those of Professor, which important chair he filled until May 23rd, 1875. He then proceeded to Ireland as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General on the Headquarters Staff at Dublin, and on April 5th, 1877, was transferred to Aldershot in the same capacity. On May 31st, 1878, he proceeded on Special Service to South Africa, and in the following year, with twenty-one years' service, received his baptism of fire in the Zulu War. He was present at the engagement at Isandhlwana and battle of Ulundi, his reward being a splendid mention in Despatches, the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel and the medal with clasp.

On the organizing of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1882 Lieut.-Colonel Clery was provided for as Brigade Major at Alexandria, and on the close of operations was raised to the status of Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Army of Occupation. But his position during the war against Arabi gave him few opportunities. Hence the medal and Khedive's star constituted his only recognition.

When the late Sir Gerald Graham set out for the Soudan Expedition of 1884 Colonel Clery accompanied him as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was present in the hardly-contested engagements of El-Teb and Tamai. At the close he found himself honourably mentioned, promoted to the Brevet rank of Colonel and created a C.B., besides getting two clasps to his war medal. In the following year he served with the Nile Expedition, and on March 4th, 1886, was created Chief of the Staff of the Army of Occupation with the rank of Brigadier-General. He finally left Cairo at the end of 1887, and on August 15th, 1888, was gazetted Commandant of the Staff College, retaining that post for five years. December 20th, 1894, saw him promoted a Major-General; on January 25th, 1895, he joined at Aldershot as Major-General commanding an Infantry Brigade; on March 13th he was transferred to the Headquarters Staff of the Army as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces; and on October 9th, 1899, he sailed for South Africa as Lieut.-General Commanding the 2nd Division of the Field Force, with the rank of Lieut.-General, which command he has held ever since. It is no secret that Sir Redvers Buller entertains the highest opinion of Sir Francis Clery's fighting qualities; and it is in a large measure due to his good advice that the field force in Natal has been able quietly but surely to force the Boers back from positions which at one moment it seemed almost hopeless for us ever to think of occupying, so unsurmountable did the geographical difficulties appear.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. T. H. HUTTON, C.B.

OF the many distinguished soldiers who have been trained in the King's Royal Rifles "Curly Hutton" is by no means the least known. He is essentially a man of action. With a wonderful capacity for organization, great energy, an agreeable presence and charming manners, it is not to be wondered at that he succeeds in most things he takes in hand.

Major-General Edward Thomas Henry Hutton was born December 6th, 1848, and joined the 60th King's Royal Rifles as Ensign August 9th, 1867, becoming Lieutenant August 9th, 1871, Instructor of Musketry February 1st, 1873, and Adjutant June 10th, 1874. The latter appointment he held until May 28th, 1877. His first war experience was gained with the 3rd Battalion of his regiment in Zululand in 1879, when he was present at the action of Gingindlovu and relief of Ekowe. He afterwards served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General North Crealock, C.B., until the end of the war, and was decorated with the medal with clasp. Having obtained his Company on July 14th, 1879, he entered for the Staff College, passed the necessary examination in September, 1879, and studied at Camberley during 1880–81, leaving, however, in time to do duty with Barrow's Mounted Infantry in the first Boer War. In the Egyptian Campaign, 1882, he acted at first as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Archibald Alison at Alexandria. He was afterwards told off to raise a Mounted Infantry Corps, which he did with wonderful smartness. He was at the reconnaissance in force from Alexandria on August 5th, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and was mentioned in Despatches in very flattering terms; was promoted to a Brevet majority, received the medal with clasp, the 4th Class of the Medjidie and Khedive's star. On August 19th, 1883, he went to Aldershot as a Brigade Major, and was so employed until June 12th, 1884, when the Nile Expedition took him back to Egypt as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. He raised the 1st and 2nd Battalions Mounted Infantry and was for some time commandant of the corps. So highly were his services thought of that he was appointed to Aldershot as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on October 1st, 1887, with the view of introducing a proper system of training for Mounted Infantry, and he remained at the head of the school which he established until August 31st, 1892. He had been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel May 29th, 1889, and in recognition of his valuable services he was on December 21st, 1892, appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Early in 1893 the Government of New South Wales applied to the home authorities to provide them with a commandant for their local forces of recognised organizing capacity. The appointment was offered to and accepted by Colonel Hutton, who went out in April with the rank of Major-General. He held the post for three years, and during that period laid the foundation of a system which promises to last for all time as the basis of local land defence. Leaving the colony with the respect of all classes, he was not long on his return to England in finding fresh employment, for on November 26th, 1896, he was posted to the Dublin District as Assistant Adjutant-General, and on May 1st, 1897, was transferred to the Curragh Camp. In the spring of 1898 the appointment of General Officer Commanding the Canadian Dominion Militia became vacant, and Colonel Hutton was again singled out for special duty. He arrived at Ottawa in August, 1898, and remained until March of this year (1900), when he proceeded to South Africa, and on landing at Cape Town was at once put in Orders by Lord Roberts to take command of the 1st Brigade of Mounted Infantry, with the rank of Major-General. Since then the work he has done has been invaluable; for scarcely any important movement has taken place in the Orange State and Transvaal without Hutton's Mounted Infantry being well to the fore.

From a Photograph by *Bassano.*

MAJOR-GENERAL E. T. H. HUTTON, C.B., A.D.C.,

COMMANDING FIRST MOUNTED INFANTRY BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICA.

From a Photograph by *Lafayette.*

BREVET-MAJOR LORD E. H. CECIL.

CHIEF STAFF OFFICER AT MAFEKING DURING THE SIEGE.

MAJOR LORD EDWARD CECIL, D.S.O.

LORD SALISBURY may well be proud of his soldier son, for there are few officers of the Brigade of Guards of his age and service who have had a wider experience, and none who are more universally popular. Lord Edward Herbert Cecil was born on July 12th, 1867, and obtained his Second Lieutenancy in the Grenadier Guards on April 30th, 1887. After doing regimental duty for four years, during which time there was no young officer more painstaking than himself, Lord Edward joined the Staff of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commanding the Forces in Ireland, as Aide-de-Camp, on April 30th, 1891. On March 16th, 1892, he obtained his Lieutenancy, and on November 16th following left his lordship's staff. Shortly afterwards he was selected to accompany a diplomatic mission to Abyssinia, when he was decorated by King Menelik with the Third Class of the Star of Ethiopia.

The Expedition to Dongola, in 1896, gave the young Guardsman his first chance of seeing active service, for Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, who was selected to conduct the difficult enterprise, hearing that Lord Edward Cecil was desirous of wetting his spear, offered him the position of Aide-de-Camp on his Staff, which he readily accepted. Thus he served under most favourable auspices, took part in all the dangers and privations of what seemed at first a perilous enterprise, and came out of it unscathed, though he was on two occasions—on June 7th and September 19th—in the thick of the fighting, and bore himself so well that his distinguished chief took occasion, when forwarding his Despatches, to call attention to the marked ability he had displayed. His reward was a Brevet-Majority, the medal with two clasps, and the fourth class of the Medjidie.

Returning to England, he rejoined his battalion, with which he did duty during a great part of the following year. But the war fever had now attacked him, and when it was made known that an advance was to be made on Khartoum, he decided to obtain employment in Egypt so that he might not lose his chance of getting once more to the front. As a first step, he obtained employment with the Egyptian army in January, 1898, and as soon as the Staff of the Nile Expedition was formed, he rejoined Sir Herbert Kitchener's Head-Quarters as Aide-de-Camp. In this capacity he was present at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum, being afterwards mentioned in Despatches and decorated with the Distinguished Service Order.

He was in London when Colonel Baden-Powell was selected, in the summer of 1899, to proceed on special service to South Africa. This chance was too good to be lost, so Lord Edward offered himself for service and was accepted. He left England in July, remained with Colonel Baden-Powell all through the anxious period of the negotiations, eventually reached Mafeking and in due course found himself shut up there as Chief Staff Officer during the siege. What General Baden-Powell thinks of Lord Edward is well known, for he has already acknowledged how great were the services he rendered. The siege of Mafeking promises to be historic, and it is quite in the fitness of things that one of the principal actors in that brilliant achievement of arms should have been a son of the able Statesman to whose vigorous policy it is due that the Union Jack now flies as a symbol of Imperialism over the Capitals of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal Republic.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. A. P. CLEMENTS, D.S.O., A.D.C.

IT was generally thought, when Major-General Clements left for South Africa, that, if he was spared, he would return to England as one of the most prominent actors in the drama of war; and the high opinion formed of this clear-headed leader among those who have followed his career has been more than justified by events, for he has admirably upheld the credit of the distinguished regiment in which he received his training. In every duty entrusted to him he has done well; indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the very mention of Clements in one of Lord Roberts' telegrams has been regarded as a guarantee of success in whatever enterprise he has been engaged, not a single failure of any kind having had to be noted against him. Thus, of our young generals, he may be put down as one of the most promising.

Major-General Ralph Arthur Penrhyn Clements was born on February 6th, 1855, and joined the 24th Regiment, on transfer from the Militia, on December 2nd, 1874. His first war experience was gained in 1877-78, when he saw service against the Kaffirs, being present at the action of Neumarka. Having become Adjutant of his Battalion July 27th, 1879, he acted in that capacity during the Zulu War, when he was present at the battle of Ulundi, being mentioned in Despatches, and receiving his first war medal with clasp. According to the rule then existing, he had to vacate the duties of Adjutant on promotion to his Company on December 4th, 1880; but, no sooner was it ruled that a Captain was eligible, than he once more put on the spurs, on October 26th, 1882, and retained the position of Adjutant until promoted Major on February 24th, 1886. His Battalion was then on active service in Burma, where he did duty for a time as a Brigade Major, and afterwards as Assistant Provost Marshal. He rejoined his Battalion in the spring of 1886, and served with it almost continuously in face of the enemy until 1889. He was brought to notice in Despatches in most complimentary terms, and had the further gratification of finding himself named in a Government of India's General Order as an officer deserving of the highest credit. His services were acknowledged by his promotion to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy, and he also received the war medal with two clasps.

On December 2nd, 1896, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Clements received the gratifying intelligence that, to mark her appreciation of his ability as a soldier, Her Majesty had selected him to fill a vacancy on the list of her Aides-de-Camp, and on April 8th, 1897, the gallant young soldier—we may say young, because he was only forty-two years of age—was promoted to the command of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, with which he had been so honourably connected for twenty-two years. But his regimental career was soon to end, for, on November 20th, 1899, he was selected to take over command of an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, with the temporary rank of Major-General, and on December 4th, 1899, he left for the Cape as Major-General, commanding the 12th Brigade forming part of the 6th Division under Lieut.-General Kelly-Kenny, C.B.

What is thought of General Clements by those under his command will best be shown by an extract from the private letter of an officer of one of the Battalions of his Brigade, who wrote just before he left England:—"We are, indeed, lucky to have been chosen to proceed on service, and still more so to be posted to General Clements' Brigade. This young General has the character of being one of the best drills and best administrators in the Army. It seems only the other day that I knew him as a Major of the South Wales Borderers. His promotion has been very rapid, but if ever a soldier deserved good fortune he does, for when duty has to be done he plays the game thoroughly."

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry.*

MAJOR-GENERAL R. A. P. CLEMENTS, D.S.O.

COMMANDING TWELFTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICA.

From a Photograph by *A. A. Gray.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D. OTTER.

COMMANDING ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, SOUTH AFRICA.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. D. OTTER, A.D.C.

THE Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry or Special Service Battalion has done admirably in South Africa. The regiment is made up of "elegant extracts" from all the best known militia units of the Dominion, its officers having been selected from a large body of candidates who offered themselves for service. The regiment took the field with an establishment of eight companies and a machine-gun section, all thoroughly equipped. On arriving at Cape Town the battalion was found in such good order that it was decided to hurry it to the front. Thus it had the advantage of participating in the principal actions of the Cape Campaign under Lord Roberts. Its crowning glory, however, may be said to have been at Paardeburg, where it had not a little to do in bringing about the surrender of General Cronjé and the forces under his command. On that occasion it stood shoulder to shoulder with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. To these two corps was entrusted the duty of holding the enemy's position under a deadly fire. The behaviour of both was brilliant in the extreme. They suffered heavily in killed and wounded, but they never wavered for a moment, and to their distinguished gallantry was largely due the first great victory of the war.

The officer who raised and commanded the Royal Canadian Regiment, and to whom, therefore, so much of the credit is due for its soldierlike performances, was none other than Lieut.-Colonel William Dillon Otter. Colonel Otter is a Canadian by birth. Early in life he associated himself with the militia movement, and so distinguished himself by his zeal and aptitude that in due course he was taken on to the list of the General Staff. Here his qualities soon marked him out as one to be trusted, so that in the operations for the suppression of the Rhiel rebellion he accompanied Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Middleton into the field, and acquitted himself with so much credit that he was noted afterwards for the command of a District. For this he had not long to wait, as a vacancy having occurred in No. 2 Military District on April 1st, 1886, he was offered and accepted it. His command embraced the Province of Toronto, where he has remained ever since, having the status of a Colonel on the Staff. His services have been further recognised by his appointment as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General.

That the deeds of Colonel Otter and his brave Canadians should have rung throughout the Empire is scarcely to be wondered at. Those who have followed the records of the Boer campaign with any attention will not require to be reminded of the very eulogistic terms in which Colonel Otter has been referred to on more than one occasion. As a correspondent of a leading London paper put it, when writing of the defeat of General Cronjé: "The Royal Canadians, under their intrepid leader, showed the highest qualities in circumstances of the greatest difficulty, and won the admiration of all ranks of the Regular Army." This correspondent went on to say: "The whole force is delighted that Colonel Otter and his battalion have earned such a measure of credit, for it would be impossible to find a battalion anywhere in better fighting condition. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men seemed to vie with one another in upholding the good name of the Dominion which they have undertaken of their own free will to represent in the first big war in which the Colonial soldiery have stood side by side with Imperial troops. The Canadian Regiment of Infantry is as proud of Colonel Otter as Colonel Otter has reason to be of them." When in due course the question of rewards comes to be considered, it may reasonably be expected that the name of William Dillon Otter will be found to occupy a high place in the list of honours. It certainly deserves to do so, for Colonel Otter's record has been a most honourable one, and the deeds of the battalion he has led so well against the enemies of his Sovereign will be handed down to future generations of loyal Canadians with pride and satisfaction.

THE LATE
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PENN SYMONS; K.C.B.

WHO COMMANDED AT THE BATTLE OF GLENCOE.

OF those who have fallen in the Boer War the death of the gallant Penn Symons was, perhaps, the most tragic. Upon him devolved the duty of making the first stand against the enemy at Glencoe, or Talana Hill, as it is sometimes called. It was a brilliant action, his dispositions being admirable, and the gallantry of the troops engaged—the 1st Batt. King's Royal Rifles, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers and 2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers—beyond praise. But Penn Symons, unfortunately, fell seriously wounded whilst directing the attack. He was carried into Dundee, which had been his head-quarters for some days before, and it was whilst he was lying there between life and death that the place was afterwards occupied. His wound proved fatal, and it was left to the enemy to pay the last respects to a brave soldier, which, to their credit be it said, they did in the handsomest possible manner.

Lieut.-General Sir William Penn Symons was born July 17th, 1843, and joined the 24th Regiment as Ensign March 6th, 1863, becoming Lieutenant October 30th, 1866, and Captain, February, 1878. The first fourteen years of his service were so uneventful that the operations against the Galekas in 1877, in South Africa, found him undecorated. He went through the operations of that year as a senior Subaltern, and the Zulu War of 1879 as a Captain, but beyond receiving a war medal no recognition fell to his lot. Under the Army Reorganisation Scheme of July, 1881, he became a Substantive Major. It was in that rank that he took the field in Burma in 1885 as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, he having for sometime previously acted as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the Head-Quarters Staff in Madras. It was his duty in Burma to organise and command a corps of Mounted Infantry. The result was such that he received the most flattering mention in Despatches, and was rewarded by being promoted to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy in addition to receiving the war medal with clasp. Returning to India he resumed for a time the charge of the Musketry arrangements in Madras. On April 1st, 1887, he was promoted to a Brevet-Colonelcy, and in 1889 received the thanks of the Government of India and a C.B. for his splendid services in command of the Chin-Lushai Expedition. On January 31st, 1892, he, to his great satisfaction, was gazetted to the command of his old regiment, the 2nd Batt. South Wales Borderers. He retained that position until April 8th, 1893, when he was induced to hand over his command in favour of the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry for all India, which he held until promoted on March 25th, 1895, to the rank of Brigadier-General to command a Second Class District in the Punjab. He had just previously earned the thanks of the Government of India for his services in command of a brigade of the Wazeristan Expedition, 1894–95. His progress now was assured, so that it astonished no one to find how high his name stood at the close of the North-West Frontier Campaign of 1897–98, in which he covered himself with credit, and was brought to notice in the strongest possible terms, receiving a K.C.B. and the war medal.

When Major-General George Cox, early in 1899, found it necessary, owing to ill health, to tender his resignation of the Natal command, the home authorities decided that the moment had arrived for appointing the strongest and ablest man possible to succeed him. The choice rested upon Penn Symons, who was called from India to take up the duties, with the rank of Major-General. The result is only too well known. General Symons' character has been summed up by an old friend and comrade in these few words: "He was brave as a lion, truer than the steel of which his sword was made; a man who had but two ideas, one duty, and the other that of doing his duty in all circumstances in the spirit of a high-minded, chivalrous gentleman."

From a Photograph by *R. Stanley.*

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. PENN SYMONS, K.C.B.

MORTALLY WOUNDED AT TALANA HILL, SOUTH AFRICA.

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